



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Walter C. Wright, Jr. has been working on his theory that gravity is a push between heavenly bodies for more than ten years and in that time has generated a great deal of controversy as well as a large following who believes his theory.

Born on June 21, 1918 in a little town in California called Cement, he moved in 1928 to Fairfield (five miles away), where he still lives. Mr. Wright has worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad as a signal maintainer for over forty years, has held a First Class F.C.C. Radio-Telephone Commercial License for twenty years, and has taught electronics in Adult Education courses and at Napa Community College. A keen interest in this field and in science in general prompted him to write this book "for the younger generation to study and realize that maybe Newton and a few more are wrong."

CARLTON PRESS—NEW YORK

WRIGHT GRAVITY IS A PUSH
carlton

GRAVITY IS A PUSH

By

WALTER C. WRIGHT, JR.



GRAVITY IS A PUSH

GRAVITY IS A PUSH

by
Walter C. Wright, Jr.

A Hearthstone Book

Carlton Press, Inc.

New York, N.Y.

DEDICATION

I dedicate my book to three people who have been very close to me: To my son, Tom, because it was his doubts about the Newton Theory that brought my theory to the surface; to my other son, Tim, who initially sat down with Tom and me and helped draft this theory; and to my dad, who was a typical father, proud of his son. I regret he did not live long enough to have read this book.

CONTENTS

Introduction	9
Chapter 1. How This Theory Was Started.	19
2. Let Us Look Further Out in Space	29
3. Let Us Take Wright and Newton Out in Space.	43
4. How I Wrote My Orbital Formula for Our Planets.	56
5. How Our Planets and All Heavenly Bodies Are Stablized in Their Orbits	70
6. Velocity vs. Repulsion Between Heavenly Bodies.	79
7. My Magnetic Circular Squeeze Theory.	89
8. The Incoming Gravity Wave Has a Twist Factor in It.	105
9. Is Gravity Here on Earth Getting Weaker or Stronger?	122
10. Let Us Look at Gravity on Some of Our Planets and the Moon	125
11. Here Is My Viewpoint on the Moon's Orbit.	127
12. The Earth Flips Vertically	140
13. Heat Does Not Rise.	157
14. "Black Holes. . . White Holes. . . Halley's Comet"	160
Conclusion	165
Acknowledgments	172

INTRODUCTION

Daniel zeroed in on our generation when he carefully records what was said to him, "[At] the time of the end. . .knowledge shall be increased" (Daniel 12:4). Knowledge is currently doubling every ten years. In technology, 75 percent of all scientists of history are alive at this moment. Today science is desperately trying to catch up with God. Scientists have long puzzled over the majestic statement of the Bible: "In the beginning [whenever that was] God created the heavens [plural in the Hebrew text] and the Earth" (Genesis 1:1).

The above was from "Bible in the News", November, 1977, edition on page 4.

Man by increasing his knowledge in science is in a much better position to understand our universe today than Sir Isaac Newton was back in the 17th century.

Here is my contribution in the interest of science that will prove by my formulas, with physical, working models, and by the actions of heavenly bodies in space that gravity has the evidence of being magnetic with a push, squeeze and twist. I am well aware of the controversial aspects of the theory and the many questions that will be thrown at me.

If you don't believe Isaac Newton had his problems, too, then read the following:

He became so sensitive to criticism that it required the frequent importunity of his friends to induce him to publish the most valuable discoveries. His feeling in the matter was thus described in a letter to a friend: "I see that man must either resolve to put out nothing new, or to become a slave to defend it."

That was the opinion of Sir Isaac Newton.

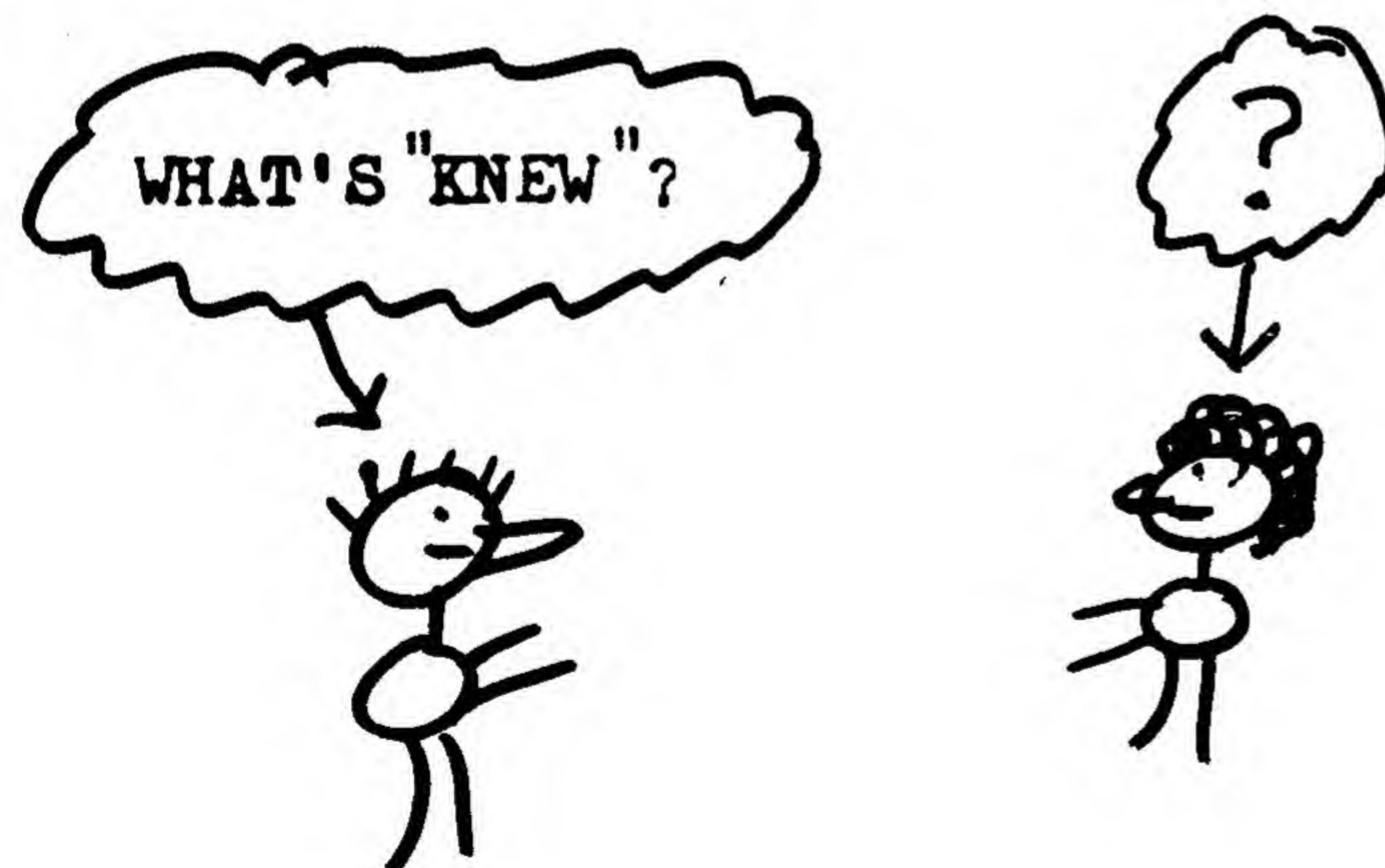
I have had that same belief many times but now I welcome all challengers. Here are the ground rules for the challengers.

Bring your physical exhibits to prove your points about gravity and not just a blackboard, a piece of chalk and formulas. The "Proof of the pie is in the eating," and my pie is *homemade*.

On *The Johnny Carson Show*, May 20, 1977, there was a guest who recently had written a book on the intelligence of all living animals. He said quite often a young child will ask "Why?" only to be turned off by an adult for one reason or another. Yet that question could have led to a very important breakthrough in science.

I felt the same way about the logic Tom used when at six years of age he told me he did not believe Newton's theory of gravity. As a matter of fact, I fully intended to call this book, "Listen to the Young," but Tom insisted that the book should be named in the area of the subject matter, and that is why the title is "Gravity Is a Push."

"Let us not be too certain of our truth—Let us always question it, for only in questions is the growth of wisdom." The above quote is from a book entitled *Moonstar Odyssey* by David Gerrold.



A quote from a book called *Psycho-Cybernetics* by Maxwell Maltz, M.D., F.I.C.S., a famous plastic surgeon:

Any breakthrough in science is likely to come from outside the system. "Experts" are the most thoroughly familiar with the developed knowledge inside the prescribed boundaries of a given science. Any new knowledge must usually come from the outside—not by "experts" but by what someone has defined as an "inpert." Pasteur was not an M.D. The Wright brothers were not aeronautical engineers but bicycle mechanics. Einstein, properly speaking, was not a physicist but a mathematician. Yet his findings in mathematics completely turned upside down all the pet theories in physics. Madame Curie was not an M.D. but a physicist, yet she made important contributions to medical science.

The above applies to me because I had no real knowledge of gravity prior to the birth of this theory. This then allowed me to stray from the accepted theories and use my knowledge in electronics plus common "horse-sense."

Here is a quote from a book entitled *Earth...Moon...and Planets* on page 243: "All of the hypotheses so far presented have failed or remain unproved when physical theory is properly applied."

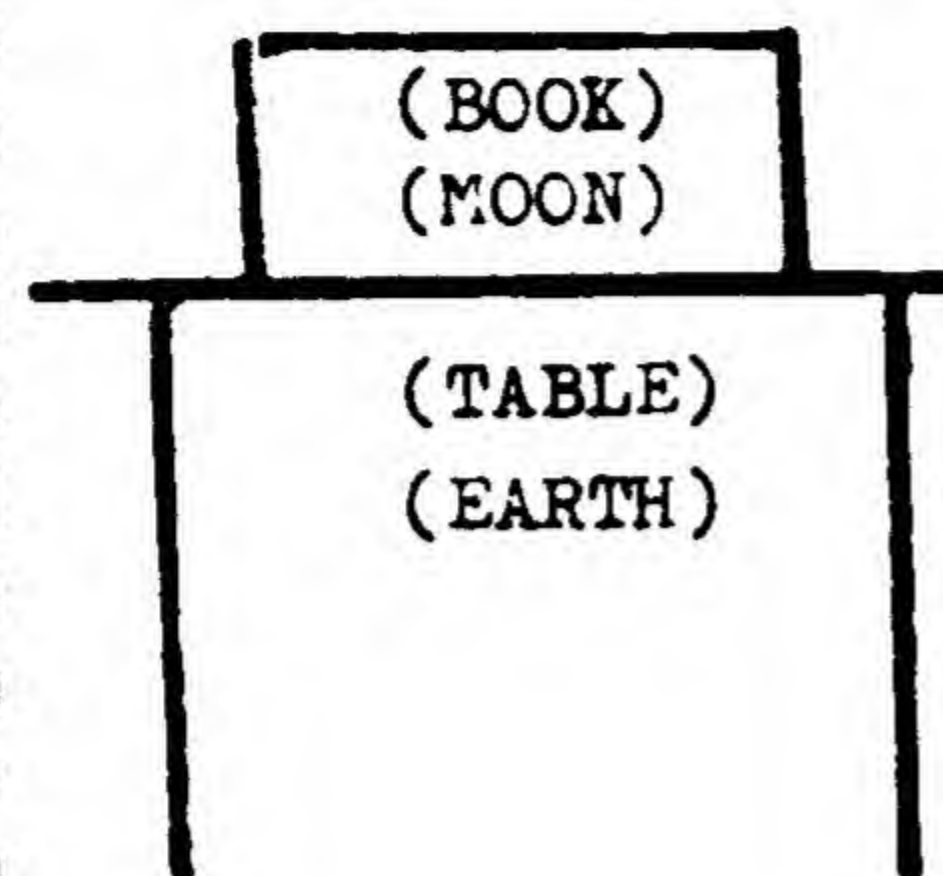
Paraphrasing the above: "In the Wright Theory that gravity is a *push* between all heavenly bodies, all of the hypotheses so far presented have been proved when physical theory is properly applied."

This has to be the "Cinderella Story" of space science for all times. Here is a book that should never have been written, but was.

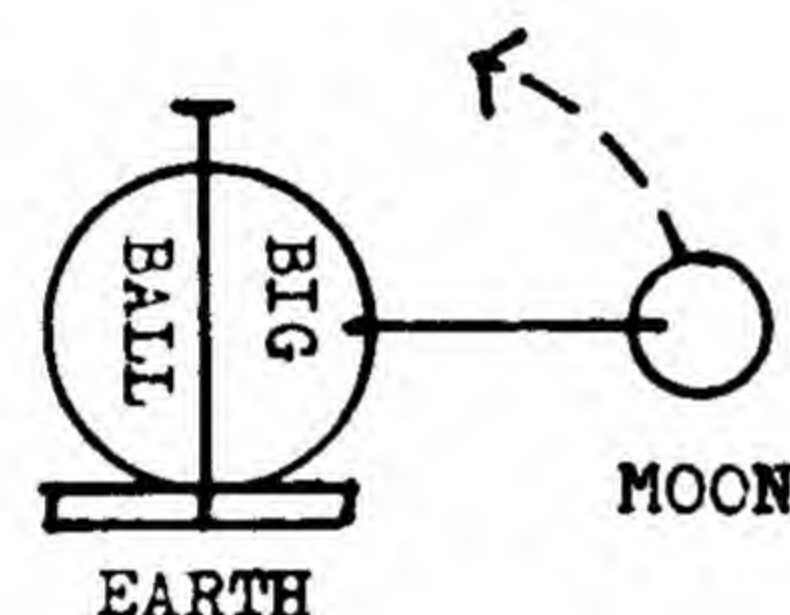
First, I am not a scientist. Secondly, I am not a writer, but I do have a space science story to tell. In my humble opinion this book was written in all fairness to the believers in the Newton Theory. After investigating the Newton Theory for almost ten years, I am sorry to say I still haven't found one physical exhibit that proves his theory *to my satisfaction*.

The following diagrams depict a few exhibits of the *pull theory* between heavenly bodies that were found. Study these models, then render your own verdict.

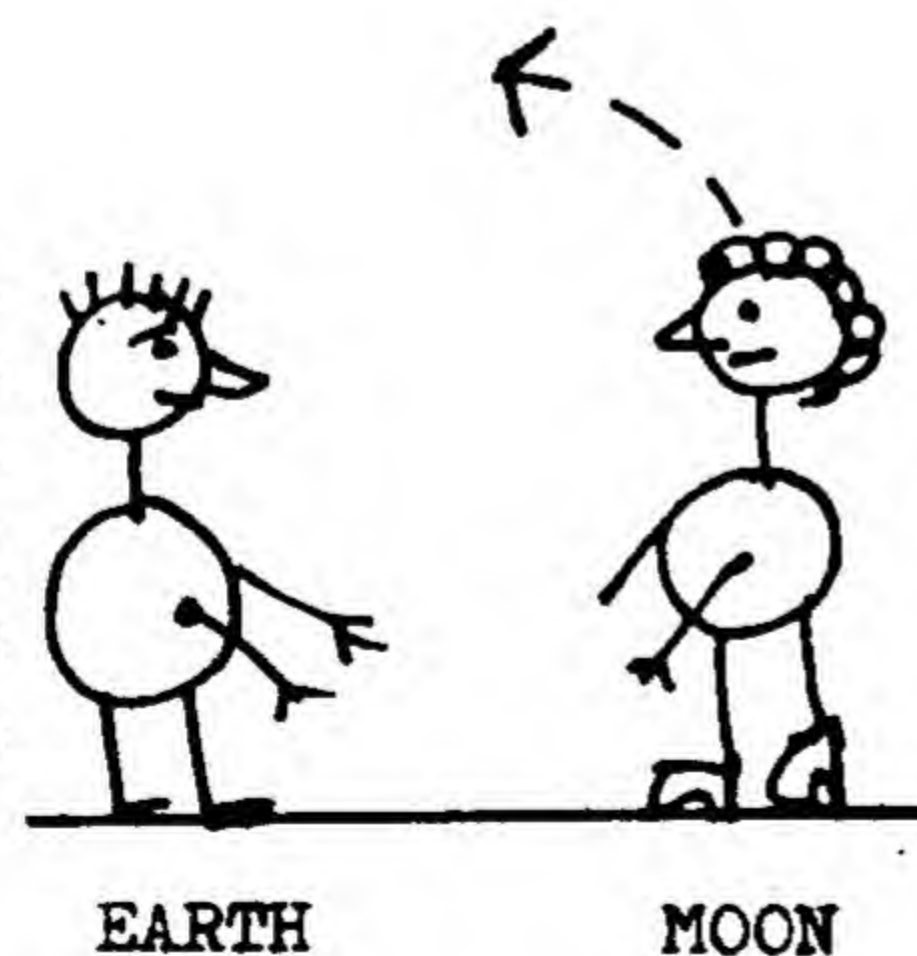
1. Here is the Asimov Model. It shows a book on a table. Asimov states the book is pressing down on the table as much as the table is pressing up on the book. This model is supposed to explain why the moon and the earth stay in their orbits with a pull between them. First, the word *press* means to *push*, not *pull*. Second, the book and the table are *physically touching* each other, but our moon and our earth *do not touch* one another at any time in their orbits. I for one don't get it. Do you?



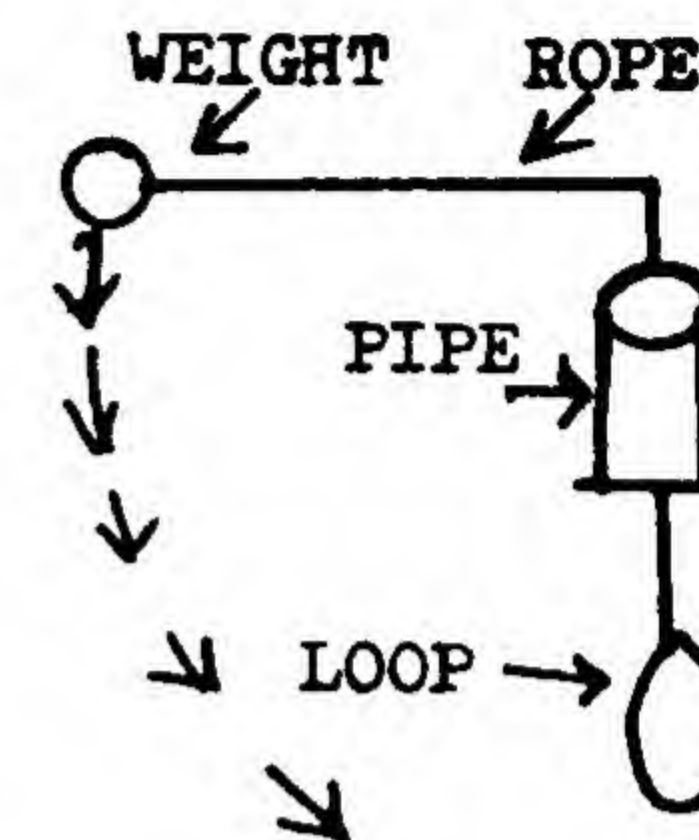
2. In the science classrooms where I have lectured and shown my exhibits, there was always a big ball nailed down to a board, which they call earth, and a rod from earth to a second smaller ball called the moon. Now, by hand they physically rotate the ball called earth, and then tell you that is how the moon orbits the earth with a pull. I'm sorry but I don't get it. Do you?



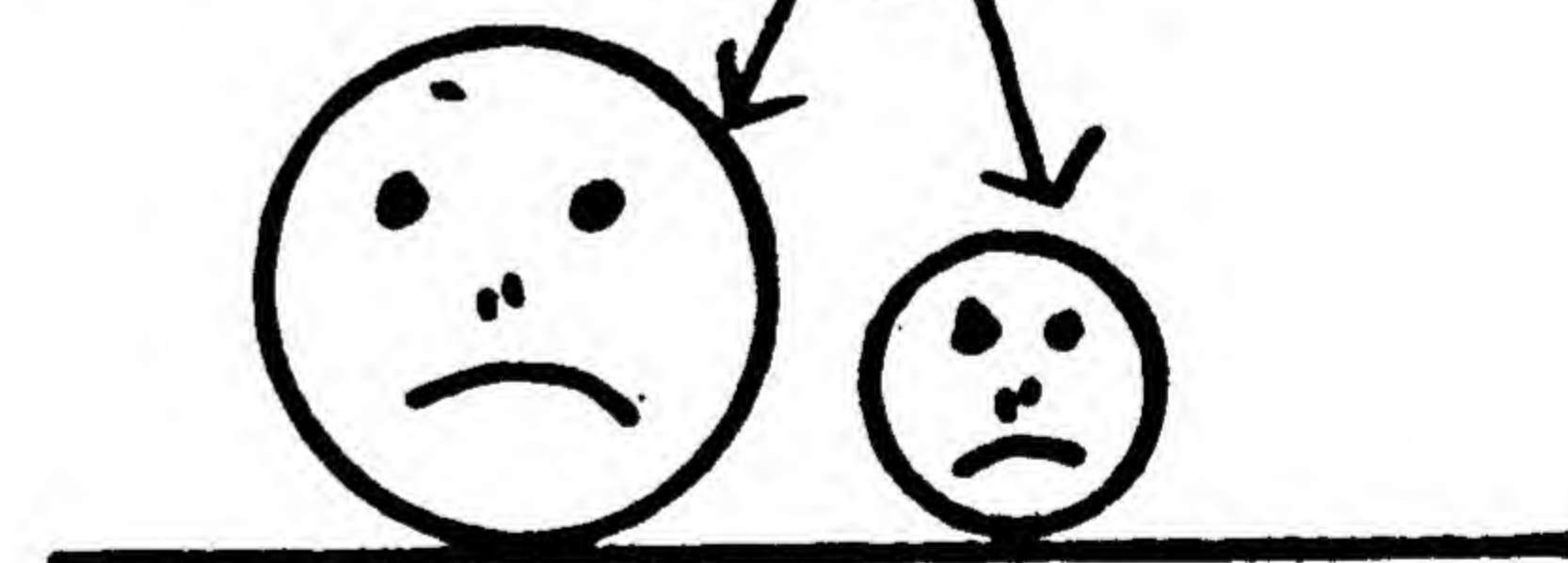
3. On a *The Phil Donahue Show* a Doctor in Cosmology had a lady walk around him. Then he told the television audience that he was the earth and she was the moon and that is how the earth *pulls* the moon in its orbit. I don't get it. Do you?



4. A professor from a well-known university sent me a letter and said my theory was full of holes on the action of comets. He enclosed this drawing and told me a comet works this way: Put a rope through a pipe; tie a weight on one end of the rope and a loop at the other end; twirl the rope around your head while holding onto the pipe, then *pull* the rope and that is how a comet works. I don't get it. Do you?



Be sure and mention the professor who said your theory was full of holes, also told you about us two lonely marbles.



5. This one is a classic. Two marbles are set side by side and the scientists say the two marbles are pulling one another at all times. The only thing wrong with this model is that the marbles never move. One marble is supposed to be the earth and the other marble the moon. I don't get it. Do you?

There were a few more models found but I didn't get them either. All of them are designed with springs, gears, guides, tracks, etc. Consequently, the assimilated heavenly bodies have to go where they are pushed or pulled because there isn't any freedom of movement.

I have a letter from a retired physicist who is eighty two and a half years old. He did not want to get involved in any more new theories but he did say, "They are finding out that many of the accepted theories don't hold water."

Here is a part of a letter I received from a certified engineer:

I found myself with a library card (I won't mention the university) and an awareness of the "Gravity Problem." I went to the fourth floor entitled the Isaac Newton Collection. I soon marched around at least 3,000 volumes, some by familiar authors, and some not. Looking into many indices and scanning many paragraphs, I suddenly became aware of a Great Truth: I, too am an expert in the subject because I know nothing about it other than "things drop downward." After an hour, I left refreshed, knowing any effort of mine would not disturb plowed ground. The gravity hardware I built only succeeded in jumping off the table to the floor.

Apparently he didn't get it either.

Did you know that the United States and Russia are now looking for evidence to prove if gravity is *coming at us* as Einstein believed? Did you know that the Martin Aircraft Company just recently spent over 2,000,000 dollars taking a new look at gravity? At one of their annual stockholder's meetings someone asked the professor in charge of the gravity program where his working models were to prove his points. He embarrassingly admitted he didn't have any. The program was then called off. Did you know the Hughes Aircraft Company is now conducting a program on gravity?

If the above countries and companies (and it is hard telling how many others) believe Newton to the fullest degree, then why are they taking a new look at gravity?

Let us look at some of the *natural forces* we have here on earth that start by a *push*. 1. Sound waves are a push. 2. Light waves are a push. 3. Radio waves are a push. 4. TV waves are a push. 5. Oil gushers are a push. 6. Artesian wells are a push. 7. Winds are a push. 8. Heat waves are a push. 9. Geysers are a push. 10. Fish swim by a push. 11. People walk by a push. 12. Birds fly by a push. 13. Continental plates move by a push. 14. Tidal waves are a push. 15. Natural gas wells are a push. 16. Volcanoes are a push. Try to locate some natural forces that start by a *pull*. (Happy hunting.)

Einstein believed that gravity waves were coming at us and Dr. Weber, after ten years of tuning in on the galaxy, announced in 1969 that he was sure the signals picked up by his detectors were gravitational waves. Scientists here in the United States and in The Soviet Union are now working to confirm his findings. If Dr. Weber is right then it could be one of the greatest discoveries in the history of science and one that could force physicists to *revise* their most basic ideas about the nature of the universe.

I want to present a testimonial from Loyal Hanson, who is an electrical engineer.

I have visited at great lengths with W.C. Wright on the subject of gravity. His thoughts and theories are contrary to the generally accepted theories on the subject. Mr. Wright has developed formulas to substantiate his theories, which appear valid, and measure up to close scrutiny. He has successfully demonstrated that gravity is not a pulling force from within the earth's core but rather a pushing force from outer space. As this theory is advanced, science books of today may have to be *rewritten* as they relate to the subject of gravity. I have no opinion as to the practical application of this theory but I do find it most interesting.

You can readily see the similarity of this testimonial by Loyal Hanson and the preceding paragraph which stated that it could force physicists to *revise their most basic ideas about the nature of the universe*.

In 1915 Einstein announced his General Theory of Relativity and four years later it was stated that proof of its validity

had been obtained and that the Newtonian theory of gravity had been overthrown. Einstein claimed different objects do not attract each other by exerting a pull. Instead of treating gravity as a force, as Newton did, Einstein pointed out that the space around any celestial body represents a gravitational field around a magnet.

Einstein said the following: Heavenly bodies *do not* exert a *pull* on one another, and gravity is a form of magnetism coming from outer space. Objects are *pushed* towards the earth by the gravitational field, rather than pulled by earth.

In 1974 I had a student in my electronics class by the name of George Pope, and he knew a man who was a mechanical engineer working on a United States Space Project. George was so impressed with my theory that he invited this man to his home to see my models. After three hours of exchanging viewpoints on my theory and Newton's, we finally called it quits. George's wife, Pat, who had watched my models prove the theory, remarked that she thoroughly enjoyed the evening and for the first time in her life felt a keen interest in space science. I then asked Pat which one of us she believed. Her reply was fast and to the point. She said the models and theory were very easy to follow but the other man didn't even make sense. At this point he replied that maybe he didn't make sense but we got to the moon and back didn't we? I said you sure did with the use of the word:

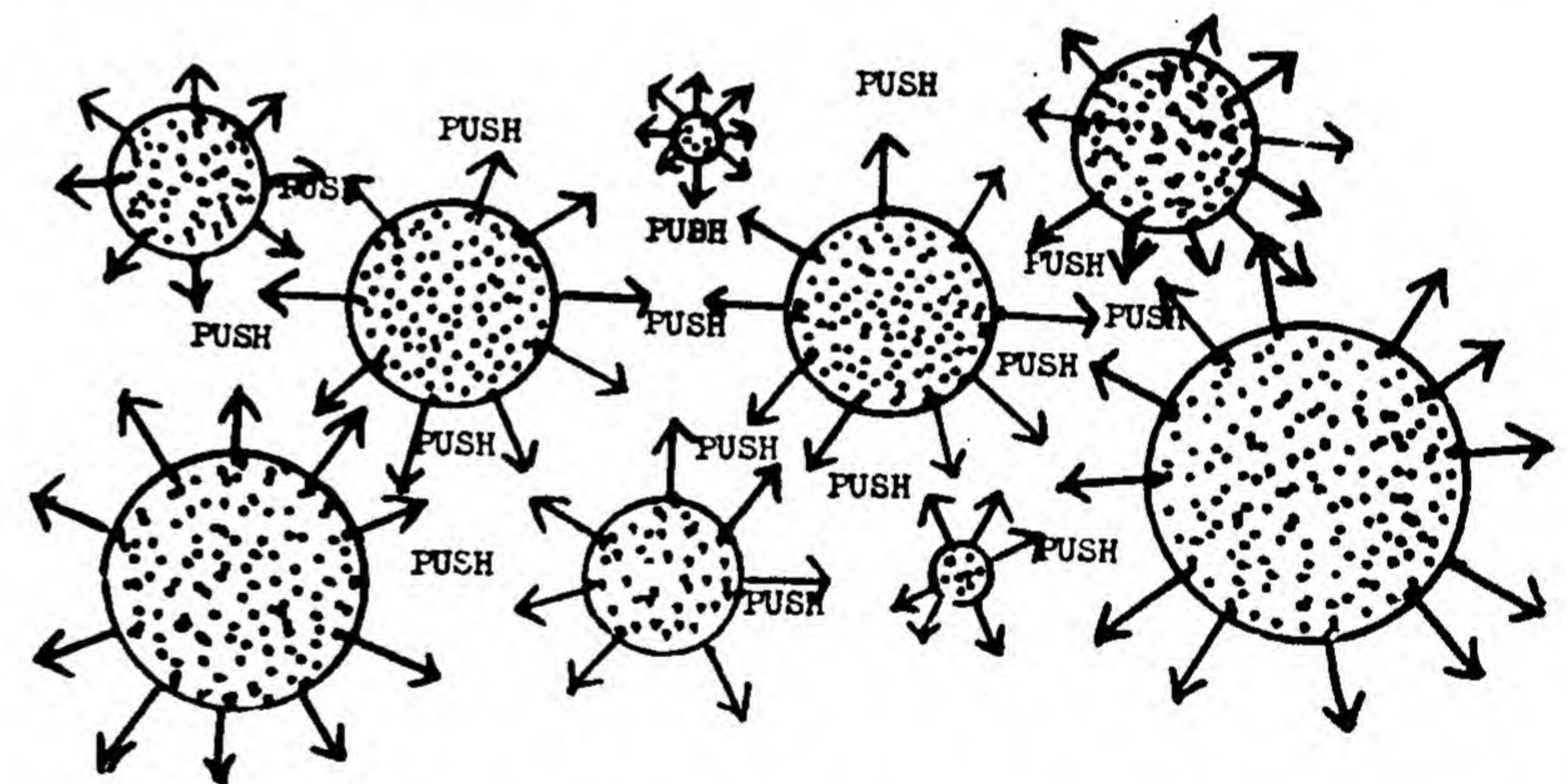
PUSH

I went on to say that the space capsule left earth with a *push*; it soft-landed on the moon with a *push*; it lifted off of the moon with a *push* and it soft-landed here on earth with a *push*. It also fired rockets on the way to the moon and back from the moon to correct the error in their flight and that it once again was done by a series of *pushes*. The entire flight to the moon and back was accomplished with many pushes, but to my knowledge *not one pull*.

This man had a very fine personality and all he did was grin, and then said he was quite impressed with the theory.

(Oh yes, he mentioned those same two marbles that are sitting side by side, pulling one another at all times that never move.)

To understand the theory of all bodies *pushing* one another at all times I will use the following demonstration. Just visualize that all heavenly bodies, like the Sun, Mercury, Mars, Earth, Moon, Pluto etc. are spheres but all of them are hollow inside. Now we will install a wind-making machine inside of each one. Our next step will be that we will drill countless holes through the surfaces of each round body. We will now turn on all the wind-making machines and blow unlimited air out of the many countless holes and this air is leaving each sphere under very high pressures. So the end result will be that when any two bodies come close to each other they will **PUSH** each other apart at all times as shown in the sketch below. This theory does relate to our heavenly bodies because no two bodies in space are touching. As a matter of fact, all heavenly bodies continue to get further and further apart with the passing of time.



In the ten years of my research trying to seek out some of the answers of the universe, I have never looked through a telescope. To me the heavens behave like a large group of repelling magnets. So it was very easy to use logic and predict a certain action in space should happen, and after checking I found out I was right.

You will find the words "I"—"me"—and "my" many times in this book. It isn't a case of being an egotist but it is to inform the reader just how I felt seeking out this theory. It also means that it is my theory and it wasn't copied from anyone else. I only have one request to make to the reader and that is please read this book with an open mind.

Chapter 1

HOW THIS THEORY WAS STARTED

This story begins back in 1962, when my son Tom, who was only six years old, told me one day that he did not believe Newton's theory of gravity. It wasn't until 1968, six years later, when I finally asked Tom what *his* theory was on gravity. Much to my surprise, he said he didn't have any, except he did not believe Newton. I then asked him why, and this was his reply:

1. If the side of our earth that is facing our moon has a high tide, then why does our earth also have a high tide at the same time on the opposite side?
2. If the moon pulls our water, then why doesn't the moon pull this water all the way to the moon?
3. If the moon pulls our water, then why doesn't the moon have moisture?

All of these questions made sense to me, so on September 8th, 1968, my two sons, Tim and Tom, and I sat down to probe the heavens with our knowledge of electronics, believing the universe was made up of atoms, which is the basis of the electron theory.

Tim and Tom had both been my students in electronics for three years and I had been an electronics instructor for over fifteen years in the California Adult Education Program. I also had held the Federal Communications Commission First Class Radio-Telephone Commercial License with Radar Endorsement for over twenty years.

Times Herald



Here is a picture of Tom in our local newspaper with the following article. "Tom Wright, age fourteen, proudly holds his Second Class F.C.C. Radio-Telephone Commercial License. He might be the youngest person in the United States to hold this license."

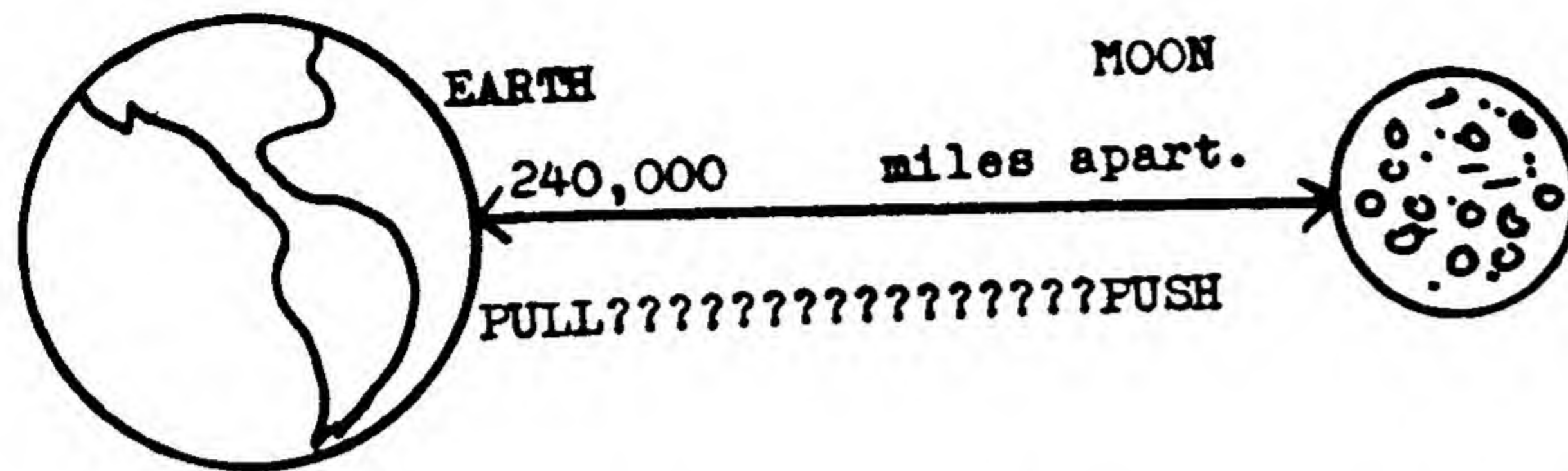
Tom passed the First Class F.C.C. Radio-Telephone Commercial License Test at age sixteen.

Vacaville Reporter

ELECTRONICS EXPERT HOLDS EXHIBIT



The above model depicts my electromagnetic action of the "Big Bang" theory. You have heard the old saying, "One picture is worth a 1,000 words." I would like to add the following: Watching my freedom-of-movement models in action is worth a million words.

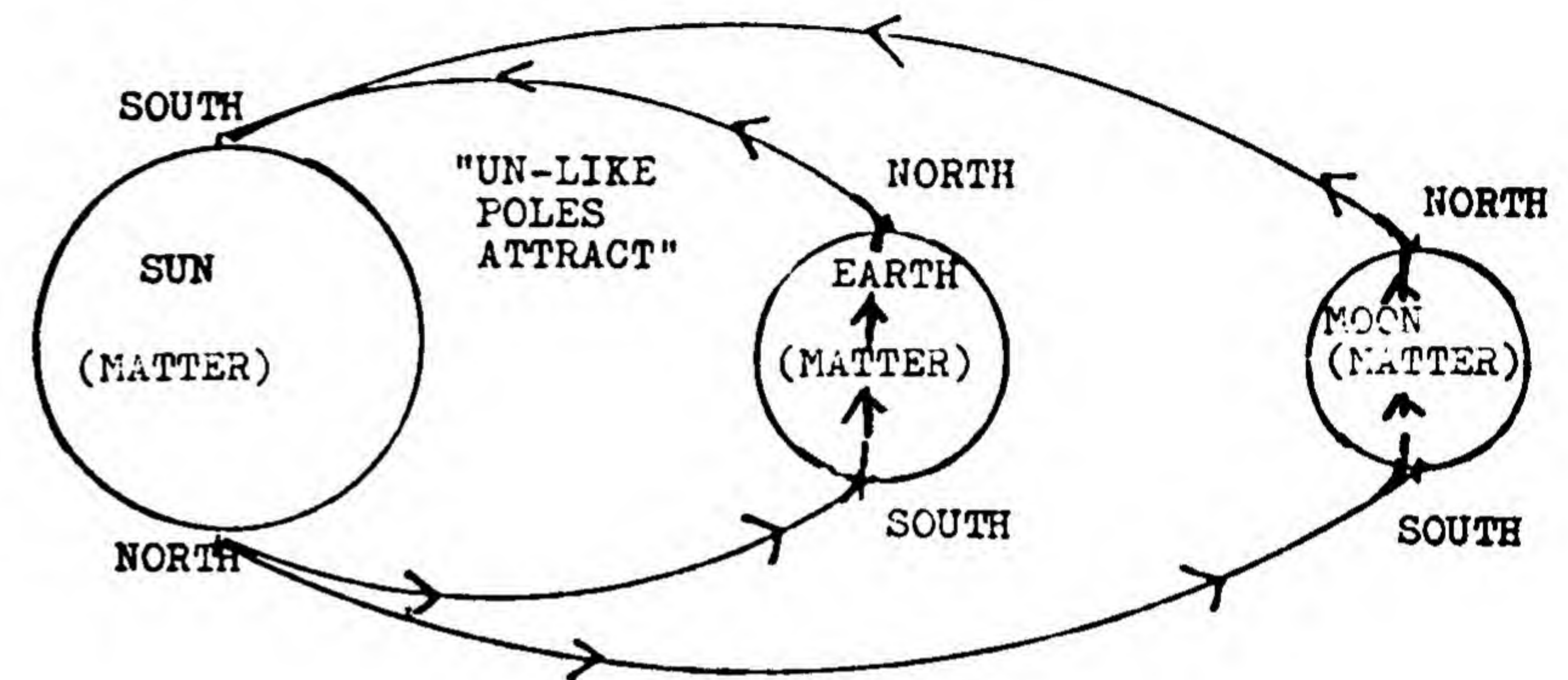


Tim, Tom and I studied the moon and the earth and decided that if the moon were going around the earth at a distance of approximately 240,000 miles, and these two bodies are getting further apart every year, then gravity must be a push between heavenly bodies. We were strictly novices and we did not know Venus from Di Milo or Pluto from Plato, but it did seem odd to us that if gravity was a pull, then why weren't heavenly bodies all stuck together like a bunch of grapes?

First we had to find some type of "heat" that could provide the power to keep our nine planets and their satellites in their orbits. This "heat" we decided was our sun. We then decided that the sun rotating once every twenty-five days at the equator and once every thirty-four days at the poles could mean that the sun was producing magnetism by *friction drag*. This *friction drag* could then create magnetic lines of force that would reach out beyond our nine planets. These lines of force from the sun would then give each planet and their satellites a north and south pole, thus making all planets and satellites *temporary magnets*.

Also, with the sun having two temperatures, 6,000 degrees centigrade on the outside and 20,000,000 C° in the center could indicate that the sun had two definite metals causing this heat difference. With the flame from the sun, then this could produce *bi-metal junction point energy*. This type of energy is electromagnetic and could be the source of energy to produce the magnetic lines of force from the sun out into outer space. These magnetic lines of force would in turn produce magnetic poles here on earth and the rest of the planets. At least, this was a basis to start from.

We knew that if this part of our theory was correct and the earth and the other planets were made up of matter, then the sun *could not* be made up from matter because if it was, then the sun would *pull* all of the planets into it. Here is a sketch of the sun and the Earth and the moon all made up with matter, proving this point involving magnetism.

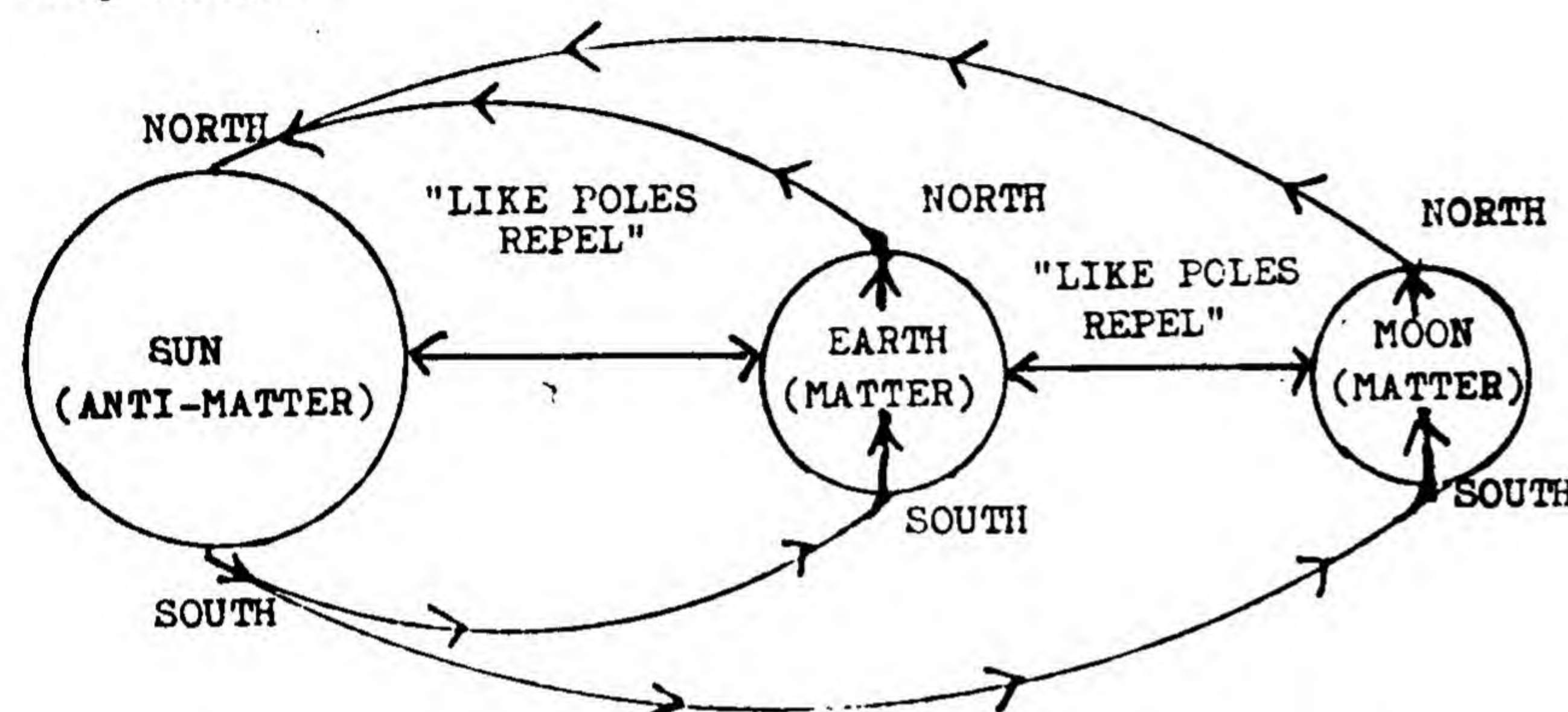


The following will explain the action of magnetism when the material used is matter. *If* the sun and the earth and the moon were *all matter*,

1. Then the sun would produce magnetism by the two methods I talked about. (Friction drag and bi-metal point energy.)
2. The moon and the earth at this point would not have any north or south poles (nonmagnetic and without gravity).
3. Then the sun would produce a magnetic field within itself, and this magnetic field would leave the sun at the north pole.
4. These magnetic lines of force when they enter the earth and the moon would make this part of the earth and the moon South Poles.
5. These magnetic lines of force would leave the earth and the moon at the north poles. The earth and the moon would be magnetic and they would have gravity.
6. These lines of force would re-enter the sun at the south pole.
7. Now the sun would pull the earth and moon into it. (unlike poles attract.)

So the sun *could not* be made up of matter.

Now let us look at the sun as being "anti-matter." Don't forget the atomic structure of anti-matter is just the opposite of the atomic structure of matter. With that fact being known, then don't you believe that the magnetic action of magnetism would be just the opposite when you use anti-matter? We thought so, and we were looking for a "push" between all heavenly bodies.



The following will explain the action of our theory of magnetism with the sun as anti-matter and the earth and the moon as matter.

1. The sun would produce magnetism by the two methods I talked about (bi-Metal point energy and friction drag).
2. The moon and the earth at this point would not have any north or south poles (Non-magnetic and without gravity).
3. The sun would produce a magnetic field within itself, and this magnetic field that is being produced by anti-matter would now leave the sun at the south pole as magnetic lines of force.
4. These magnetic lines of force from the sun when they enter the earth and the moon, which are both *matter*, would make these two points on the earth and the moon south poles.
5. These magnetic lines of force as they leave the earth and the moon would make these two points on the earth and the moon, north poles. (matter—The earth and moon now would be magnetic and have gravity.)

6. These magnetic lines of force would re-enter the sun at the north pole (anti-matter).

7. Now the sun would *push* the earth and the moon by repelling magnetic forces and the moon and the earth would *push* each other by repelling magnetic forces. (Check sketch on page 24.)

So our theory of the sun being *anti-matter* and the earth and the moon being *matter* did, at least, back up our beliefs of the *push* between these three heavenly bodies.

At the end of our three hour session on September 8, 1968 we said the following about gravity which is very obvious from the sketch on page 24.

1. Gravity does not exert a pull between heavenly bodies.
2. Gravity exerts a *push* between heavenly bodies.
3. Gravity is a form of magnetism.
4. Gravity is coming at earth from outer space; no doubt from our sun.
5. Objects are *not pulled* to earth by gravity.
6. Objects are *pushed* to earth by gravity, which we called a *magnetic circular squeeze factor*. We then defined gravity to be a "push," a "squeeze," and a "twist."

Our theory was thought of fifty-three years after Einstein's theory, and without any prior knowledge of his works we said almost the identical things about gravity that Einstein did. The only part of the two theories that aren't exactly the same are:

1. We said heavenly bodies *push* one another and Einstein did not.
2. We said objects here on earth are *pushed down* to earth by a *magnetic circular squeeze* and Einstein termed this action as *warping and bending* around objects that lay in *magnetic gravitational fields*.

That was the first and last time my two sons and I ever sat down to discuss our gravity theory. Tim at that time was very busy making movies and won several top awards at the Teen-age International Film Festival. He pursued film and drama and playwrighting in college and at several universities, and in June, 1978 he received his Master of Fine Arts degree. In August, 1978, he left for Hollywood to try his skills as a playwright.

Tom is a musician and plays several instruments to perfection but his main instrument is the trumpet. In June, 1978 Tom received his B.A. in music and will go back this fall for his Master's.

I am very proud that my two sons have accomplished so much in their separate fields but I really feel that if I could have kept them on my team in the search for the secrets of gravity that we would have come up with a lot more evidence.

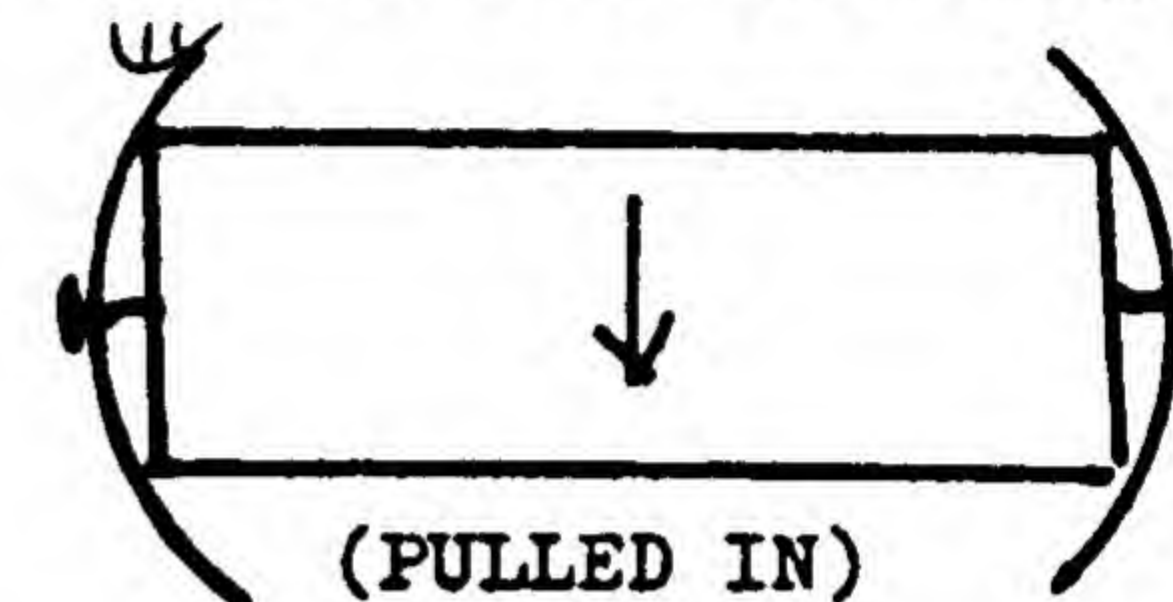
I am a very logical person and certainly not a skeptic but the thought that crossed my mind was: do you suppose this only meeting we had was predestined?

The Daily Republic

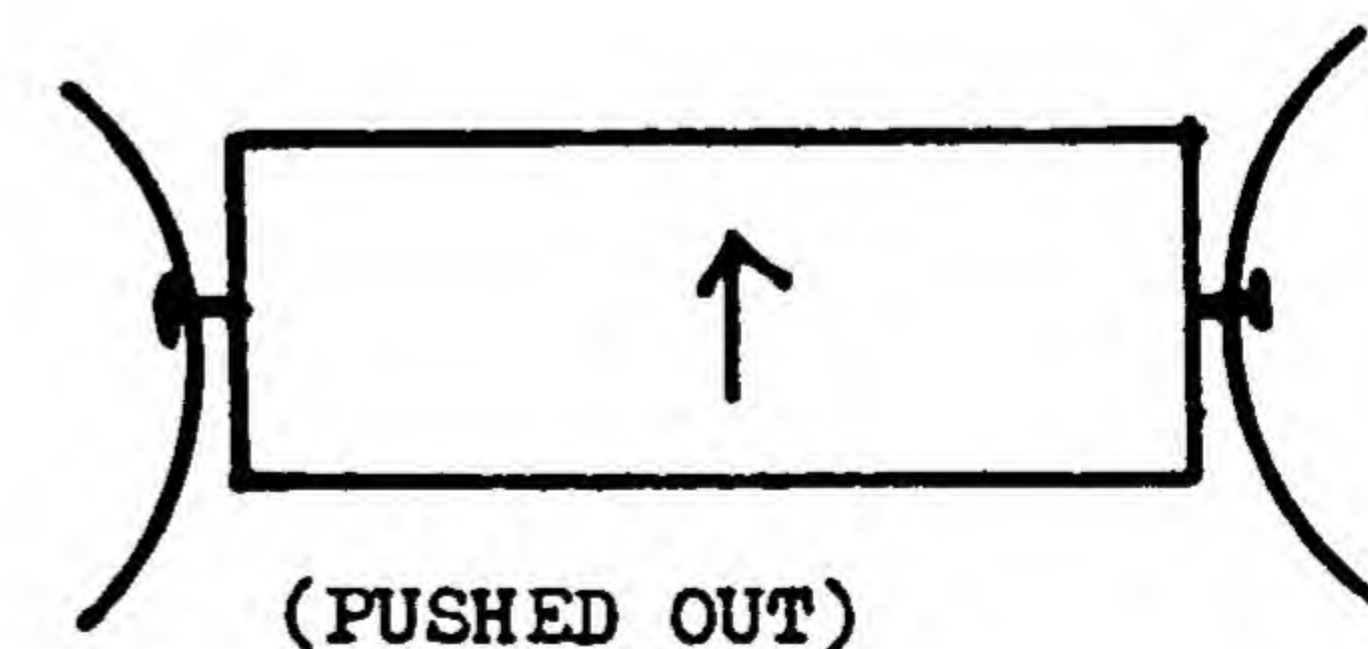


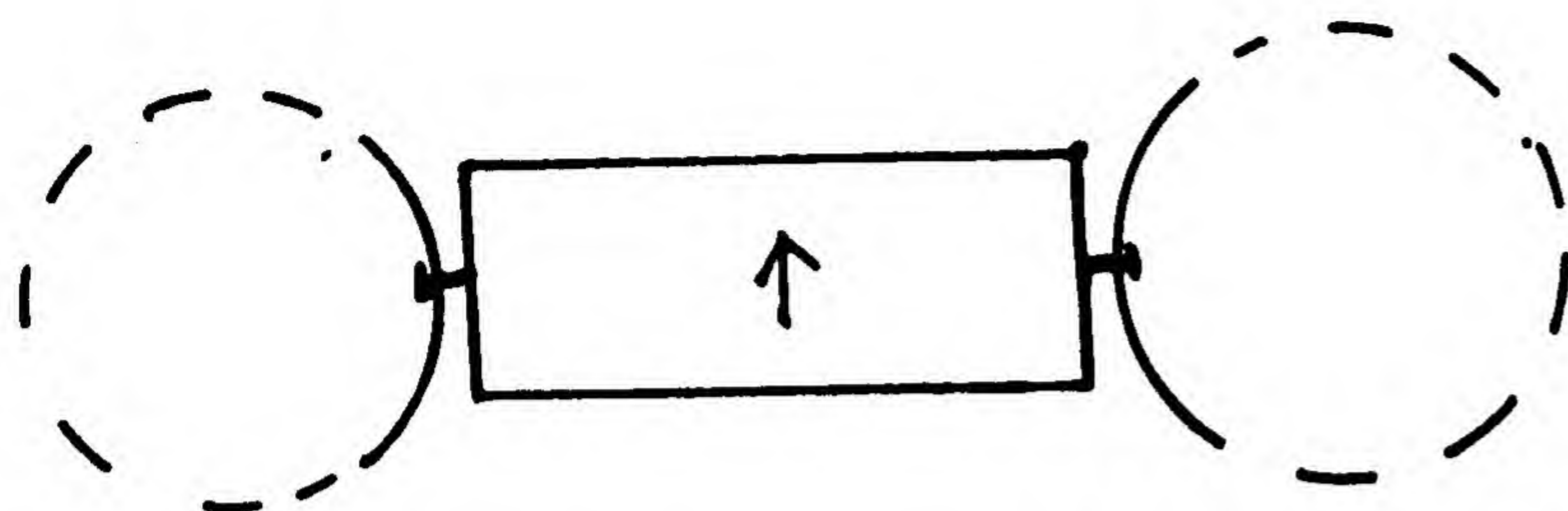
Tim started making movies when he was six years old. He has made over 100 films, from two minute movies to two hour movies. This was a very common scene around the house seeing Tim editing his film. He recently made a special movie for the State of California based on college education. Tim also has taught filmmaking in two California universities.

The sketch below shows an electromagnet. I put two pieces of very thin steel about four inches long next to the electromagnet, then ran current through the coil. The electromagnet pulled the thin pieces of steel into it. This was no surprise but it wasn't the action I was looking for.



In the sketch below I reversed the current through the coil and the electromagnet *pushed* the thin pieces of steel away from it. This was the answer I was looking for. Now my theory of matter being the opposite of anti-matter could be, at least, compared to the current going through the coil in one direction and then reversing the current in the coil, giving two different actions. This is a first in physical science to my knowledge and it wasn't discovered by mistake because I went looking for it.





You will notice in the sketch above the thin pieces of steel are starting to curve. With a longer piece of thin steel along with a more powerful electromagnet, perhaps these thin pieces of steel would have gone into a complete, perfect circle with my *magnetic circular squeeze factor*.

Chapter 2

LET US LOOK FURTHER OUT IN SPACE

The history of astronomy has had a very slow beginning. It wasn't until the 20th century that the focus of astronomy shifted from the planets to the stars. It has only been about the last fifty years that astronomers have started to comprehend the galaxies of outer space. Edwin Hubble of the Mt. Wilson Observatory published photographs in 1924 proving that the hazy patches of light which astronomers believed to be inchoate masses of gas and dust, were huge systems of stars like our own Milky Way Galaxy. Hubble studied these galaxies, measuring their distances, charting their disturbances out in space and also analyzing the movements of these galaxies.

Hubble observed that the movement of these galaxies were highly systematic; that is, each galaxy was rushing away from our Milky Way at a velocity which was directly proportional to its distance. The greater the distance a particular galaxy was from earth, then the greater the speed of that galaxy.

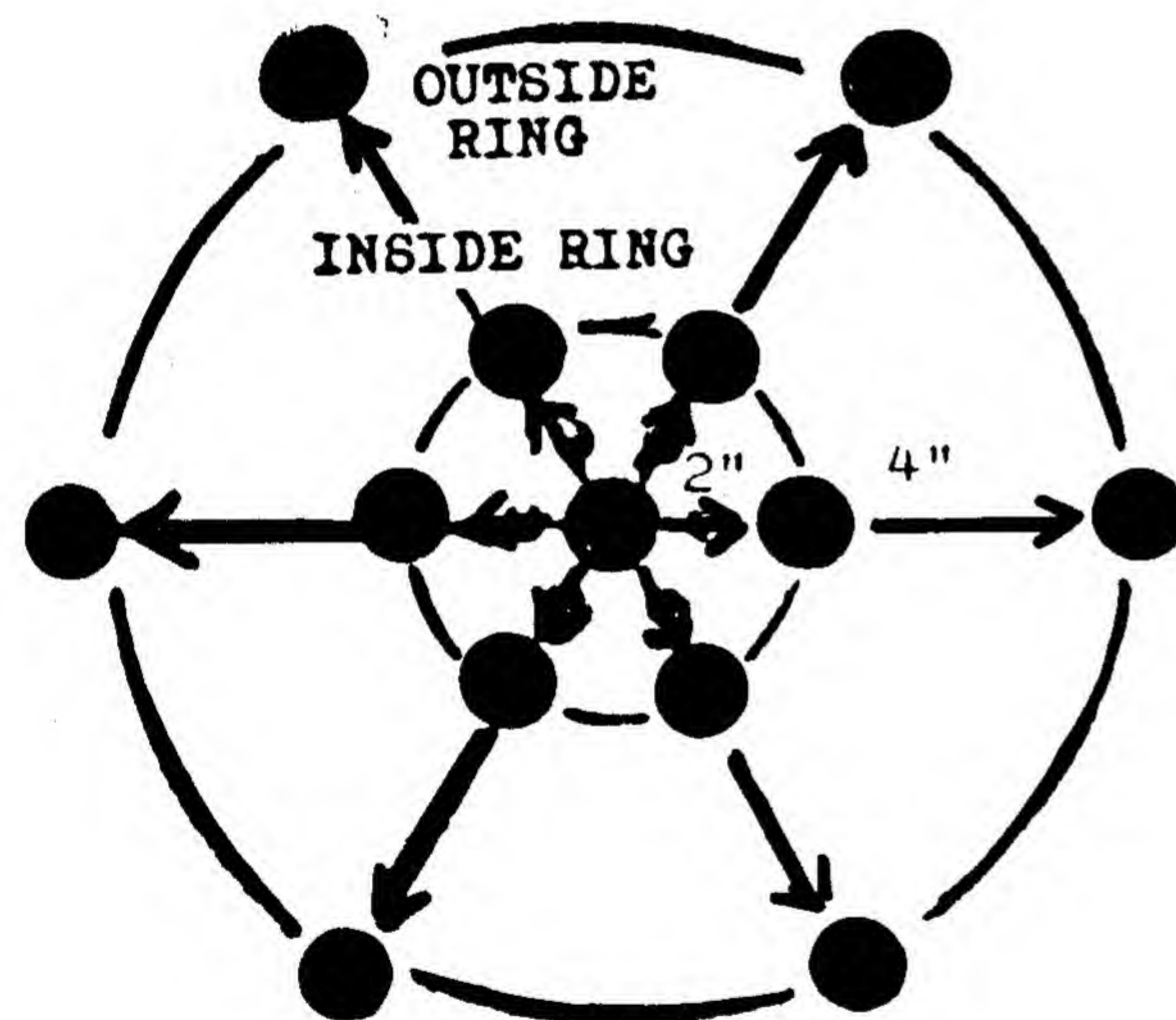
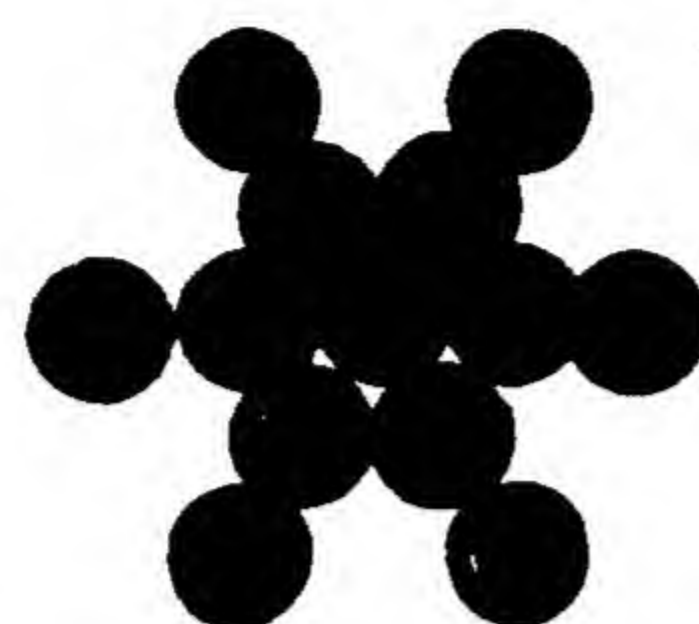
In 1929, Hubble and Humanson published an equation destined to be of great importance in cosmology and it is known to the astronomers as the Hubble-Humanson Law. It is $V_m = 38r$. "Vm" stands for the velocity of the receding galaxies in miles per second. "r" is the present distance from earth in units of one million light years. A galaxy two hundred million light years away from earth is moving at a speed of 38 times 200 or 7,600 miles per second.

The results of Hubble's studies showed that our universe is expanding about us in *all* directions, and I might add that the universe continues to expand faster and faster each and every second.

Do you think if Newton had been aware of this fact that he would have continued on with his theory that "all bodies attract one another at all times"?

I am now going to present physically my version of the Big Bang Theory. This might have been the moment when the universe was one big dark glob and God said, "Let there be light," and there was light.

This sketch shows how I have arranged thirteen repelling magnets that represent this big dark glob prior to the Big Bang. These thirteen magnets were held in place mechanically.

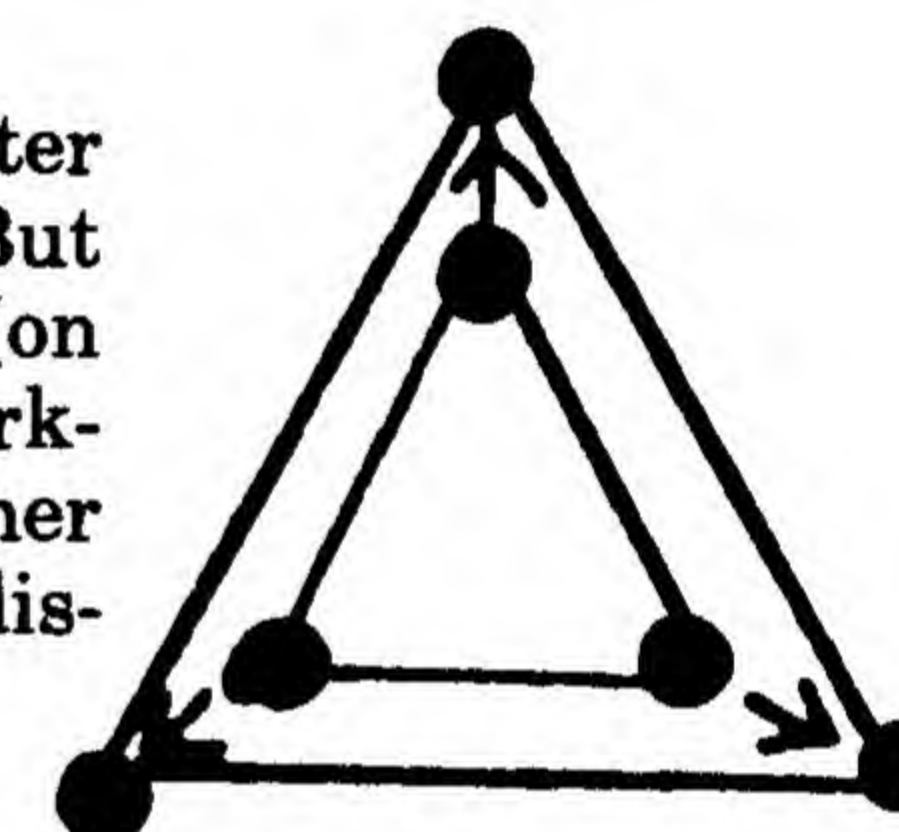


This sketch shows how these thirteen repelling magnets acted when they were all free to move at the same microsecond.

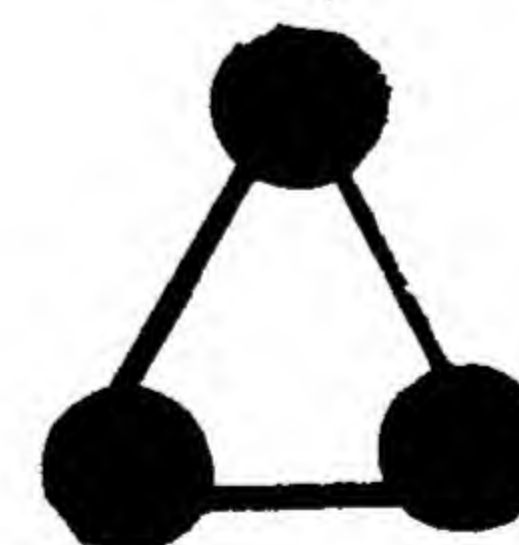
You can readily see that both rings were *pushed* outward in perfect circles. You can also see the Hubble-Humanson law of $V_m = 38^f$ in action. The outside ring traveled outward four inches further than the center ring which traveled two inches. This means that the outside ring traveled twice as fast and twice as far as the inside ring of six magnets. This is the same action that Hubble found to be happening in space.

Two Americans won the Nobel Prize in Physics this year (1978) because they discovered microwave background radiation which added support to the Big Bang theory. Study the physical exhibit of mine, then ask yourself if I have added any more support to this theory.

De Sitter Universe has no matter in it, so it is hard to illustrate. But if one imagines a few particles (on the center triangle) to act as "markers," these separate from each other at speeds proportional to their distances apart.

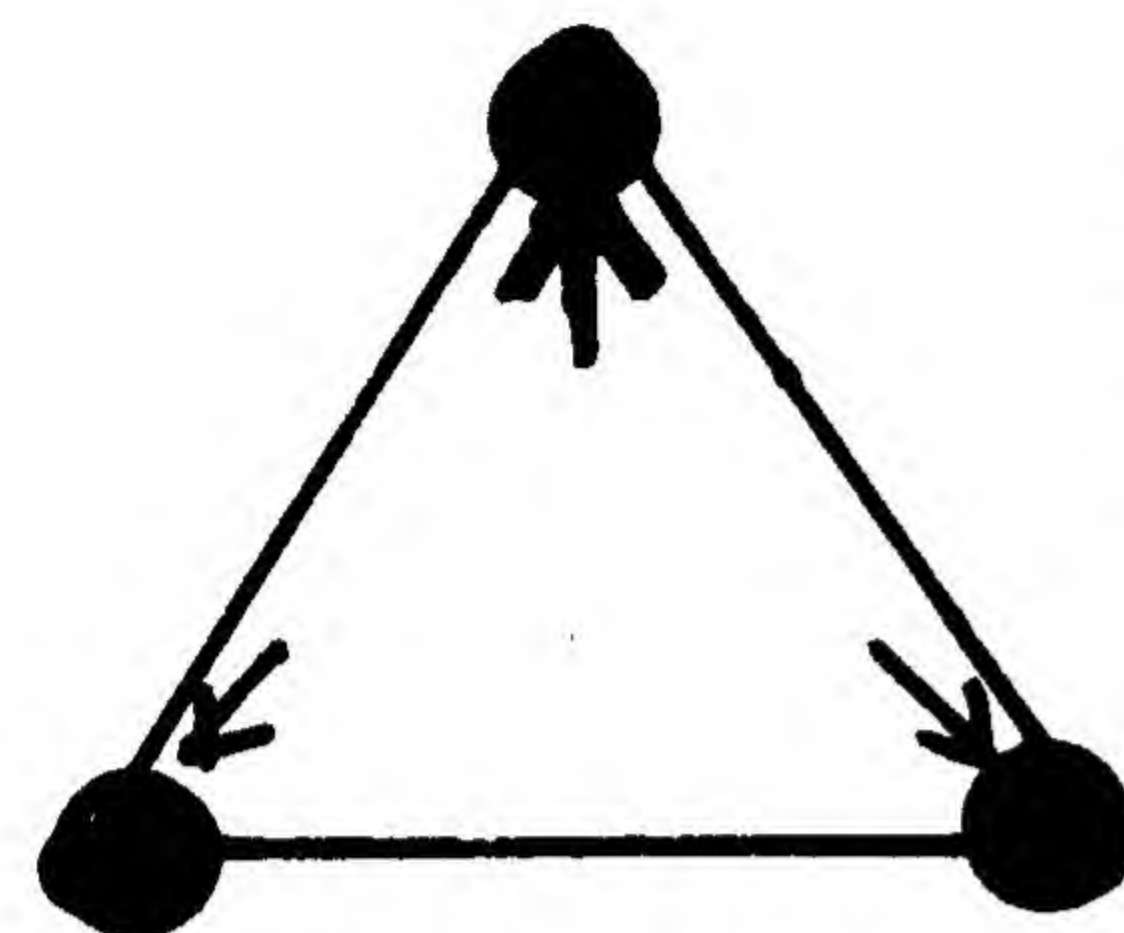


(DE SITTER MODEL)



(Center Triangle)

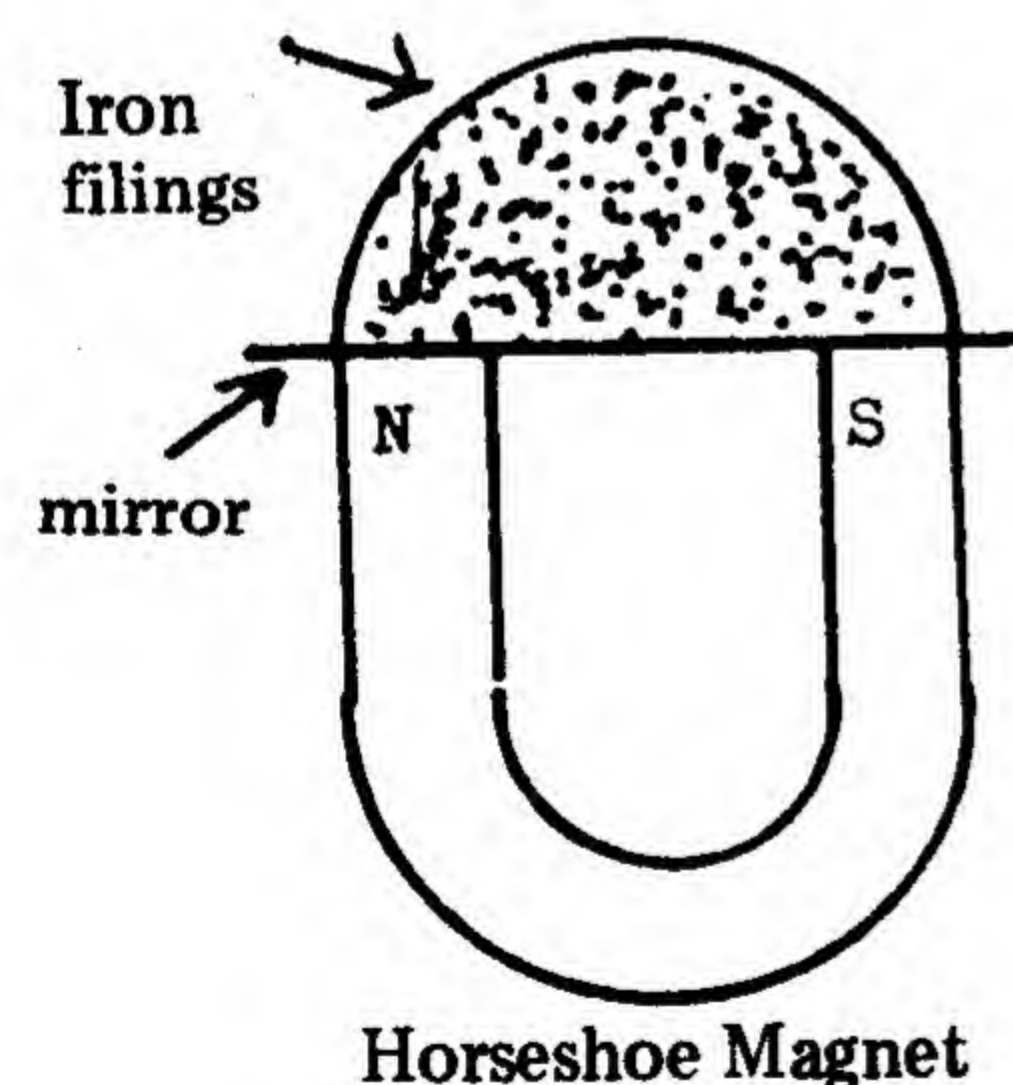
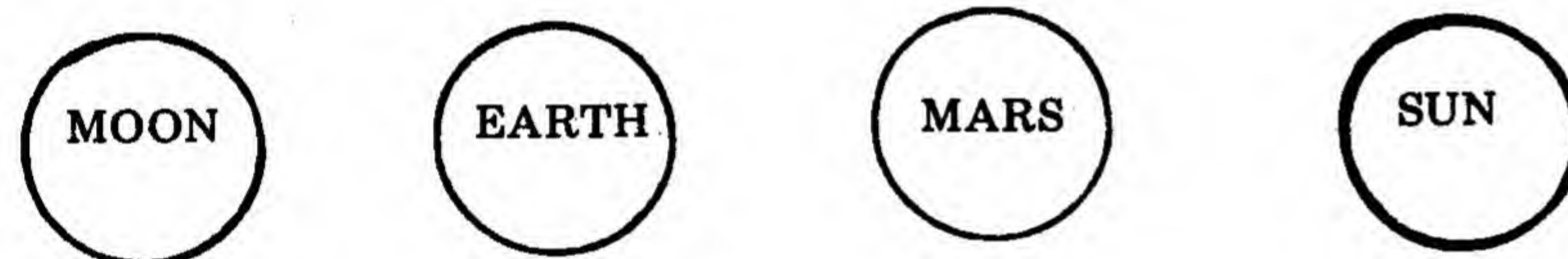
This sketch to the left shows how my model duplicates the De Sitter Theory. There are three repelling magnets in a center triangle formation that have been placed mechanically as the sketch shows.



(Outside Triangle)

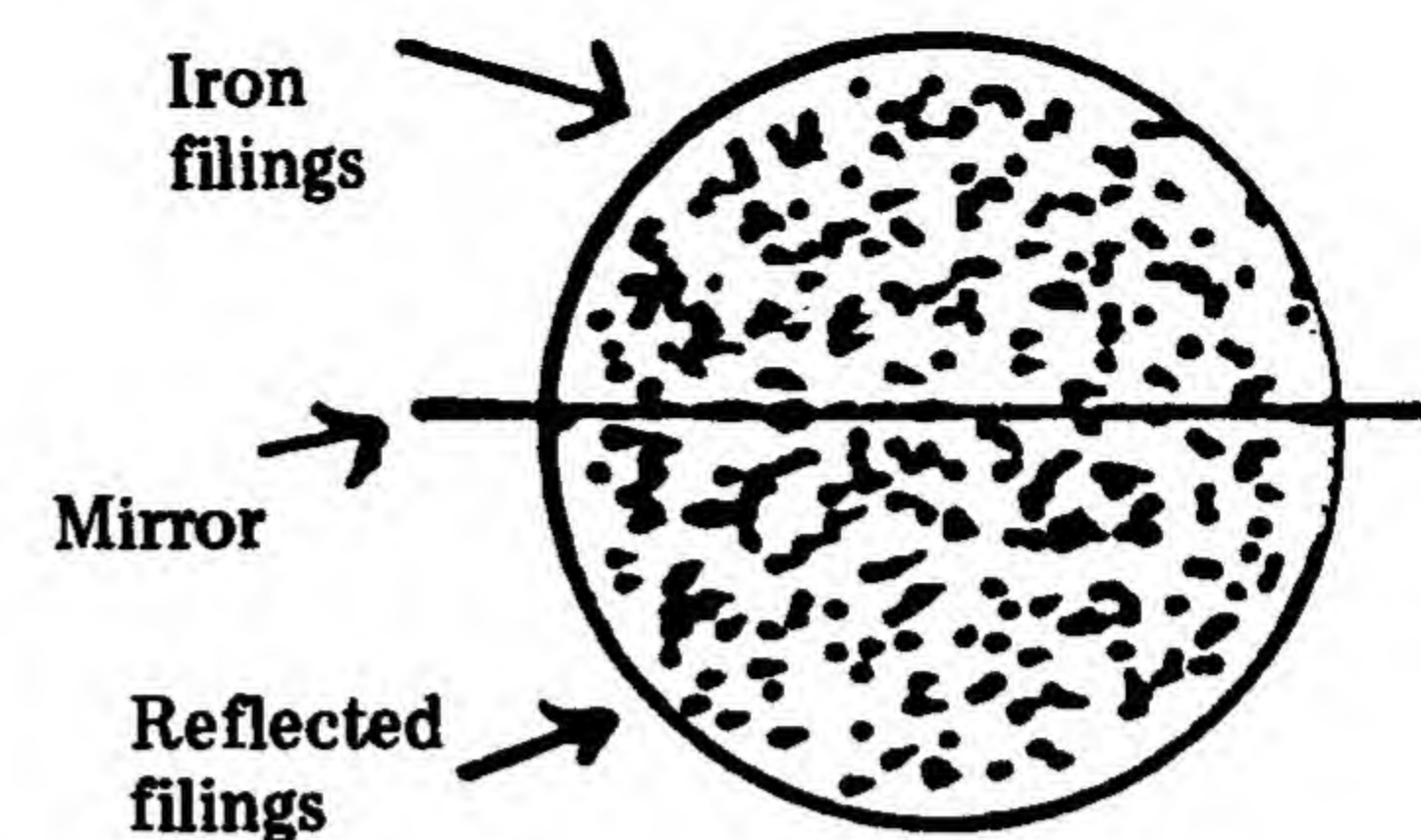
This sketch to the left shows that when I released all three repelling magnets at the same time they were pushed to the position of the *outside triangle* in the De Sitter Theory.

De Sitter worked with Einstein and it appears that he must have looked at gravity in our universe as a *push* between all heavenly bodies. The De Sitter model was the exact action that Hubble witnessed for the first time in astronomy when he saw galaxies rushing away from each other at speeds proportional to their distances apart, which he termed "The Expanding Universe" in 1924.



Horseshoe Magnet

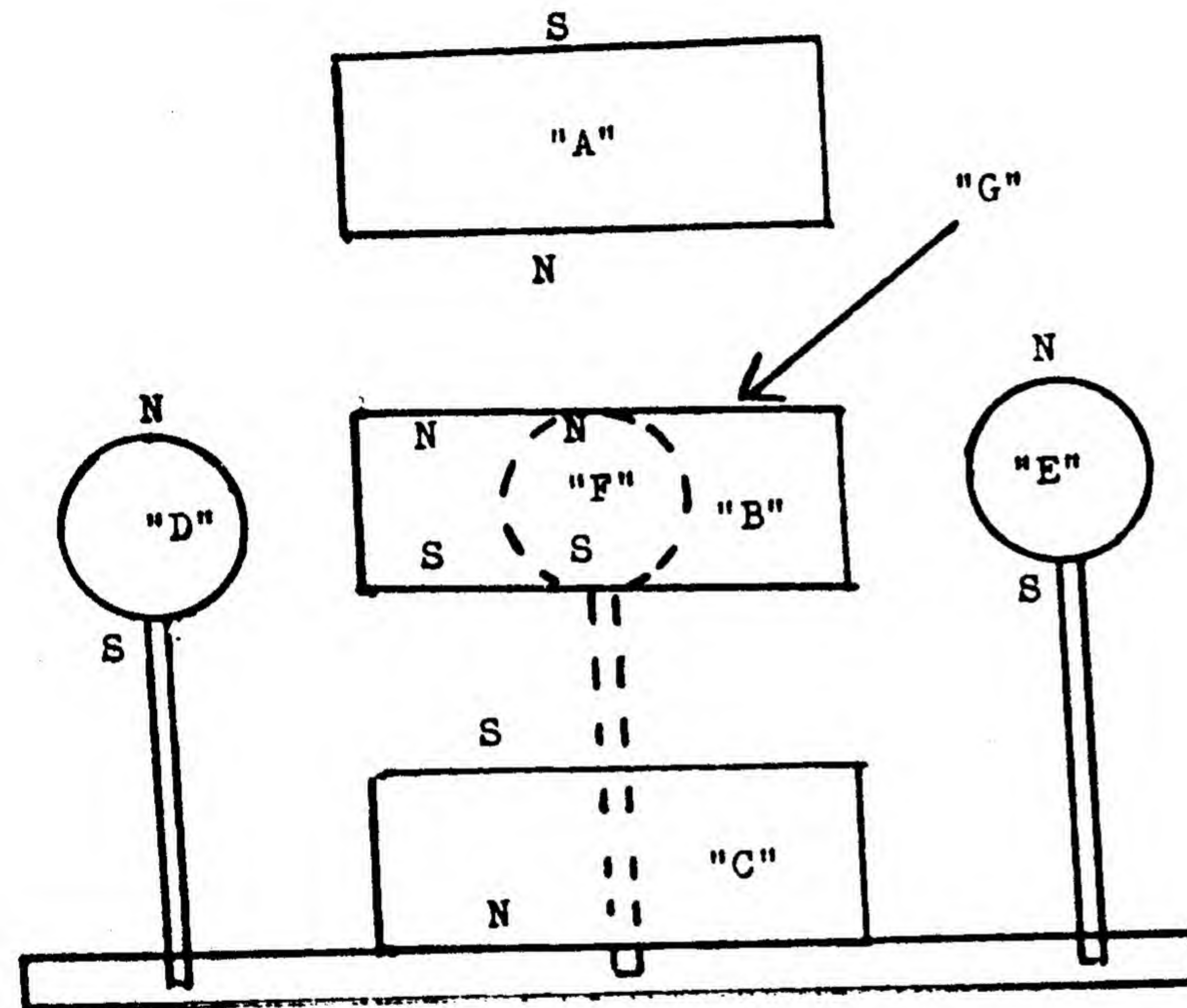
I felt the Moon, Earth, Mars and the Sun had to be "squeezed round" by magnetic forces. So I put a mirror on top of a powerful horseshoe magnet and poured iron filings on top of the mirror. You can see the iron filings were *squeezed* into a perfect half sphere, one more of my firsts in physical science to my knowledge.



If you catch the angle right, then the reflection in the mirror gives the appearance of a perfect sphere of iron filings. I say that was how all heavenly bodies were formed because at one time all bodies were gaseous and some still are. The sun is not solid like the moon. In my presentation thus far I have tried to demonstrate my theory with the following:

1. The universe started as the "Big Bang" theory states.
2. As these heavenly bodies were blown apart they all developed a magnetic field within themselves.
3. These magnetic fields were so developed that each field in each heavenly body squeezed itself round by a magnetic circular squeeze.
4. These magnetic fields within each body then repelled all other heavenly bodies and that is why the universe is still expanding.
5. So all heavenly bodies are floating in space. Following is a sketch showing how I built the floating magnet exhibit.

Permanent magnets "A," "C," "D," "E," "F," and "G," are all fixed magnets but can be moved. Permanent magnet "B" is in the center and floats in space.

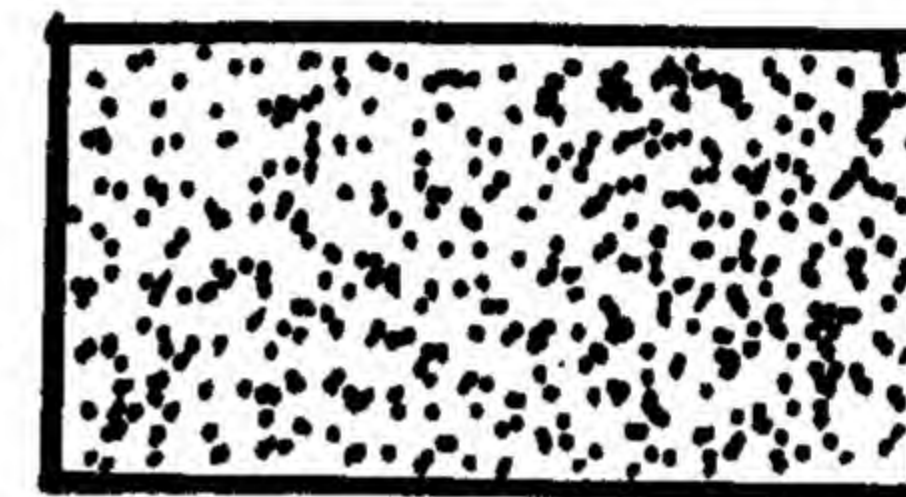


This exhibit shows why the planets and our sun float in space and why the universe is expanding in all directions by my theory of repelling magnetic heavenly bodies.

In the sketch above "B" is a round floating magnet. Magnets "A," "C," "D," "E," "F," and "G" ("G" is in back of "B" and can't be seen) are all permanent magnets with their magnetic poles repelling the permanent magnet "B." This permanent magnet "B" is floating in space. If any of the magnets are moved in or

out, up or down, then the floating magnet "B" will float to a new position proving for every action there is a reaction..

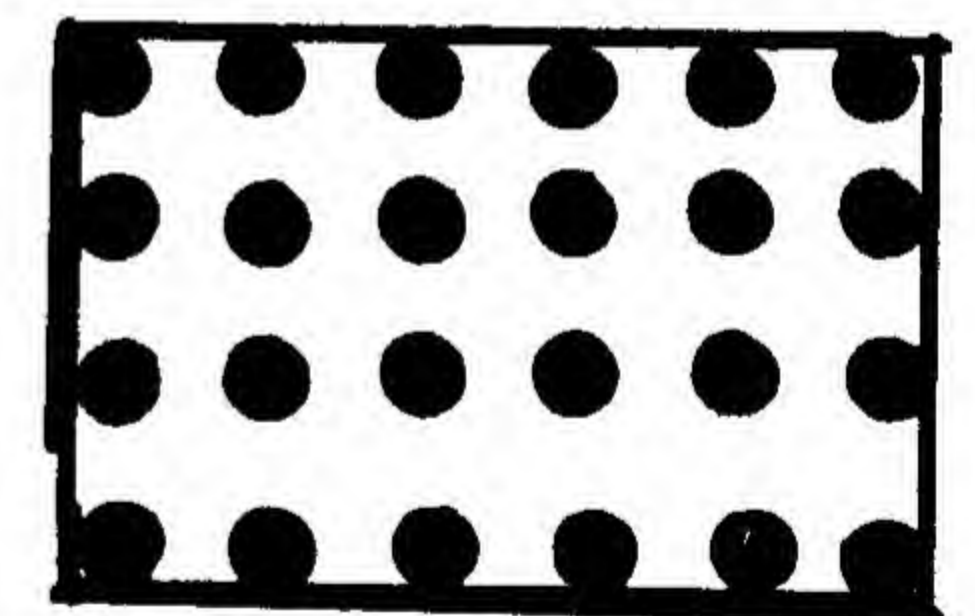
If you would check the orbit of our moon, our earth and the other eight planets you will find out that all of these bodies move in and out during their orbits. The moon will move in closer to the earth once on each orbit and that is called *perigee*, and the moon will also move out once during each orbit and that is called *apogee*. Our planets act the same way around our sun in their orbits.



If you looked out in space with a very powerful telescope you would see so many heavenly bodies that they would almost appear to be a blur, as my sketch to the left shows.

(My model has 104 magnets)

Here is a sketch of a model I built with repelling magnets that keeps all magnets from touching one another. In my model all magnets have their north poles up and they repel each other at all times. These repelling magnets are all free to move, and if the framework that encases them were taken apart, then all of the magnets would be *pushed further* from each other. This is the same action that Hubble saw for the first time in 1924, which he referred to as "Our Expanding Universe."



Our atmosphere is an *invisible* and most likely *inexhaustible* combination of air, water vapor and dust particles, as well as radioactive fallout from nuclear explosions and the pollutants of a technological society. At sea level, a cubic foot of mixture weighs about one ounce and a quarter. The entire atmosphere weighs 5,700,000,000,000,000 tons, barely a millionth as much as the earth, and the force with which gravity holds it in place causes it to exert a pressure of fifteen pounds to the inch at sea level.

The human body copes with this by exerting an equal outward pressure to balance that of the atmosphere, just as fish do in order to live under far greater pressures deep in the ocean.

Compare the following:

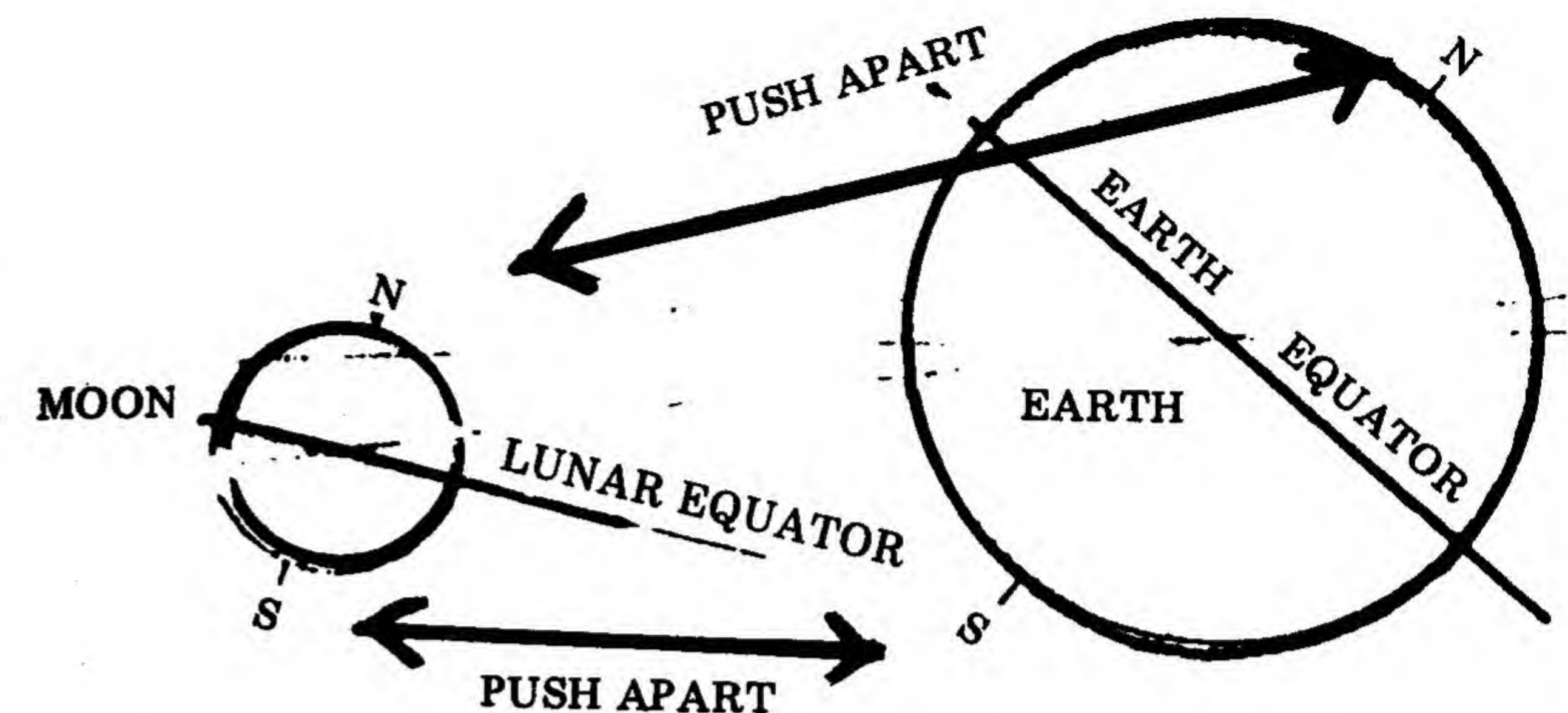
ATMOSPHERE:

1. Invisible
2. Inexhaustible
3. By exerting an equal outward pressure to balance that of the atmosphere.

Scientists explain this action because it is physical. This explanation almost goes hand in hand with the way I explain the behavior between two stabilized heavenly bodies. You can see the gravity action on page 35 where many, many bodies have been stabilized by equal and outward pressures.

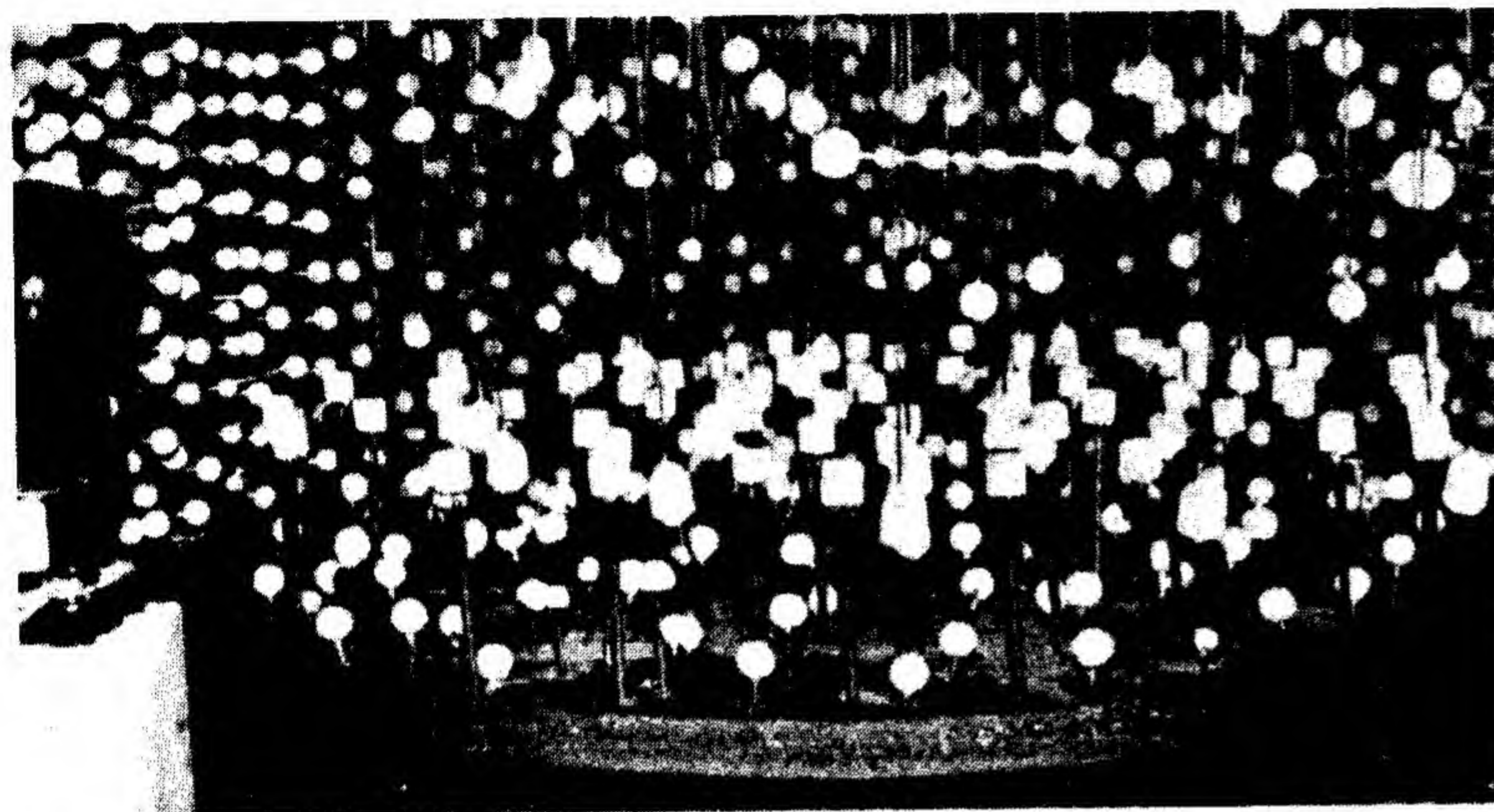
MY THEORY OF GRAVITY:

1. Invisible
2. Inexhaustible
3. By exerting an equal outward pressure to balance that of gravity.



Astronomers are trying to understand just what is way out in space and yet, the answer might be within 240,000 miles from them. This drawing shows "like poles" on the moon and the earth "repelling" and that is a "push."

In the theory that gravity is magnetic, you can readily understand in the sketch above why the moon and the earth would not hit if they passed each other in space, due to their repelling magnetic forces. This could be the evidence needed to explain why it is possible for billions of stars in one galaxy to pass through billions of stars in another galaxy without even one collision. How could this happen with Newton's Inverse Square Law of a pull between all heavenly bodies? In August, 1976, there were only two motorcycles on the entire Pitcairn Islands, but they hit at an intersection. How did the law of averages allow these two motorcycles to hit and yet there was not one collision between billions of stars when they passed each other out in space with a *pull* between them. I don't get it, do you?

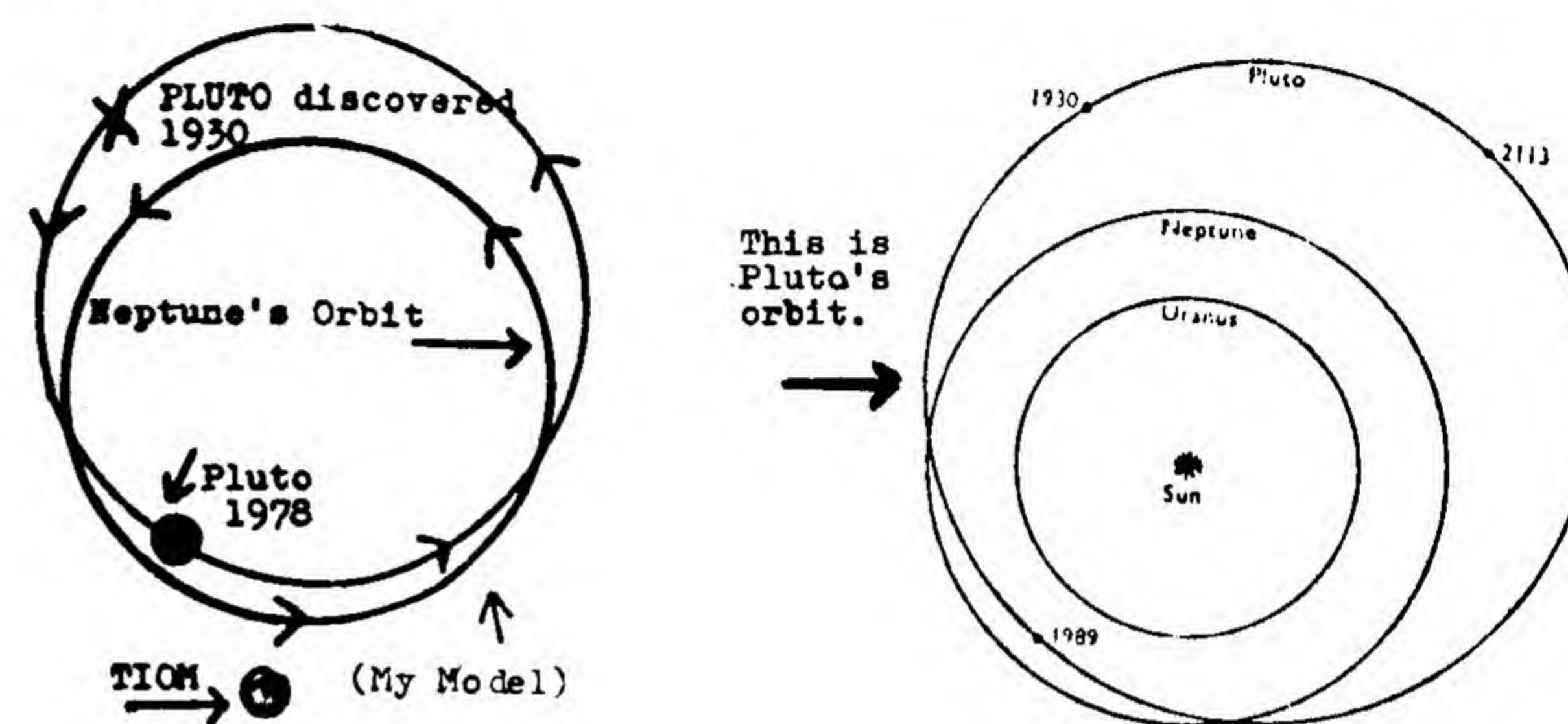


MINIATURE UNIVERSE — The thesis behind Wright's theory of gravity is that all of these planets push each other. That is why there is no collision when all of these planets and stars pass each other while travelling through space.

(Vacaville Reporter)

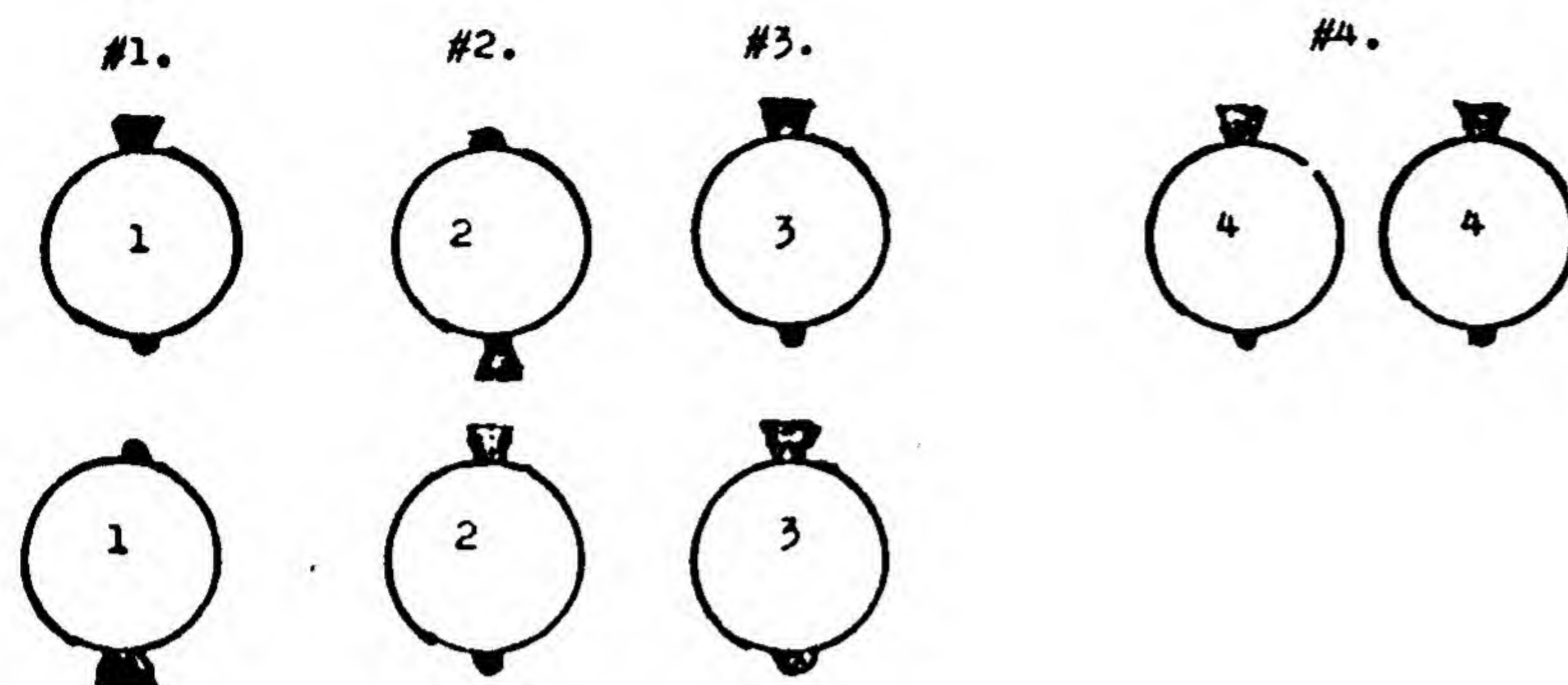
My exhibit of two galaxies passing each other in space without one collision.

In 1904 Lowell predicted the existence of Pluto, which he called Planet X, due to Neptune's erratic orbit. Pluto was discovered in 1930 by Tombaugh. Pluto was 3,670,000,000 miles from the sun but since its discovery in 1930 it has moved in over 1,000,000,000 miles closer to the sun. It is now inside of Neptune's orbit which the drawing shows. I built this physical model of Pluto's orbit which works by its own freedom of movement.



Newton's laws state that the sun is the only body that *pulls* our planets inward. He also said *more mass means more attraction* and the closer a planet is to the sun, then the more attraction by our sun. Here is poor little Pluto the second smallest planet and the furthest planet from the sun that has been "pulled" in over one billion miles but no other planet has moved any closer to our sun since 1930. I claim, that due to Pluto's very erratic orbit there is a body out in space I have named TIOM, after my two sons, that is pushing Pluto in towards the sun. In this case TIOM reacts like a tiger to Pluto but like a pussycat to the other planets.

Lowell predicted that when his Planet X was discovered it would be very massive due to its ability to make Neptune's orbit erratic. Much to the surprise of the scientific world Neptune is over 500 times bigger than Pluto. Tiom could be gigantic or even much smaller than Pluto based on my theory of "the tiger" and "the pussy cat" reaction.



In 1969 I took two balloons and rubbed them against my shirt and by placing them in the following positions, they always pushed apart.

1. Bottom to bottom.
2. Top to top.
3. Bottom to top.
4. Side by side.

As a matter of fact, it didn't make any difference what position these balloons were in; they always pushed apart. We know that the above action was due to static electricity. I was surprised to observe that the balloons always pushed apart. I thought that at some position, they would pull together. So is gravity really static electricity?

1. All heavenly bodies are in motion.
2. Motion will cause friction.
3. Friction will produce an electric static charge.
4. Does this electric static charge have the ability to push all heavenly bodies from each other?
5. Static electricity could produce a magnetic factor.

I challenge the Einstein theory that the speed of light, which travels approximately 186,000 miles per second, is the fastest speed possible here in our universe. I feel that it is quite possible for heavenly bodies to exceed this speed of 186,000 miles per second many, many times. Let us look a little closer at The Hubble-Humanson Law which is stated as follows: $V_m = 38^r$ "Vm" stands for the velocity of the receding galaxies in miles per second and "r" is the present distance from earth in units

of one million light-years. Hence a galaxy one hundred million light-years away is moving at a speed of 38×100 or 3,800 miles per second. Galaxies one billion light-years away are fleeing outward at 38,000 miles per second, about one fifth the speed of light. The Hubble-Humanson law tells us that galaxies are traveling faster and faster each and every second, so I will now tell you how far these galaxies will be from earth when they will travel at the speed of light. When a galaxy gets 4,895 million light-years away from our earth, then that galaxy will be fleeing outward at 186,000 miles per second or at the speed of light. When this galaxy is 97,897 million light years from earth then that galaxy will be traveling 3,720,000 miles per second or twenty times the speed of light. This has to happen or the famous cosmology law of Hubble-Humanson isn't worth the paper it is written on.

I feel that there are many galaxies today that are going faster than Mach-20 or 3,720,000 miles per second, which is twenty times faster than the speed of light.

As we approach the end of the twentieth century we are looking at a subject called space travel and I would like to voice my views on the possibility of such a mode of this type of transportation. At the present time our space vehicles have top speeds of about 20,000 miles per hour, which in reality is a fabulous rate of speed when you look back 500 years ago and think about how long it took Columbus to find the New World. Let us look out into space and see how long it would take to reach our neighbors at 20,000 miles per hour. These figures are based on the closest point between earth and its neighbors or "as the crow flies."

Body	Distance from earth	Time needed
MOON	240,000 miles	12 hrs.
VENUS	26,000,000 miles	54 days
MARS	48,000,000 miles	100 days
MERCURY	57,000,000 miles	119 days
JUPITER	390,000,000 miles	2.2 years
SATURN	793,000,000 miles	4.5 years
URANUS	1,690,000,000 miles	9.6 years

NEPTUNE2,701,000,000 miles 15.4 years
 PLUTO3,577,000,000 miles 20.4 years

Don't forget you have to come back home, too.

Now let us go beyond our neighbors and go to the closest body to us in the Milky Way Galaxy and that body is a star, a burning sun. It is 4.5 light-years away. This is a distance of 26,395,632,000,000 miles from earth. At 20,000 miles per hour it would take 150,660 years to get there. So if we can surpass the speed of light we can think about "out there" but if we can't, then we had best turn our attention to "here."

Chapter 3

LET US TAKE WRIGHT AND NEWTON OUT IN SPACE

The following comparisons will be used to look at Newton's "pull" theory versus Wright's "push" theory. The laws are the ones found in books that were Newton's. I will use the same laws, except I will use the words, "repel"—"push" instead of "attract" or "pull."

HOW NEWTON LOOKED AT GRAVITY. (PULL)

Here is the first law of Newton's theory of gravity: 1. "Any body, once set in motion, will continue to move forward in a straight line with uniform velocity forever, provided it is acted upon by no force whatever."

(This law could also apply to a PULL.)

Here is Newton's second law of motion:

2. "When any force acts on a moving body, its deviation from a straight line will be in the direction of the force applied and proportional to that force."

(This law could also apply to a PULL.)

HOW WRIGHT LOOKS AT GRAVITY. (PUSH)

I will accept this first law of Newton's theory of gravity.

1. "Any body, once set in motion, will continue to move forward in a straight line with uniform velocity forever, provided it is acted upon by no force whatever."

(This law could also apply to a PUSH.)

I will also accept this second law of motion by Newton.

2. "When any force acts on a moving body, its deviation from a straight line will be in the direction of the force applied and proportional to that force."

(This law could also apply to a PUSH.)

Here is Newton's third law of motion:

3. Action and reaction are equal and opposite. This law could apply to a PULL between bodies.

I accept this third law of motion by Newton.

3. Action and reaction are equal and opposite.

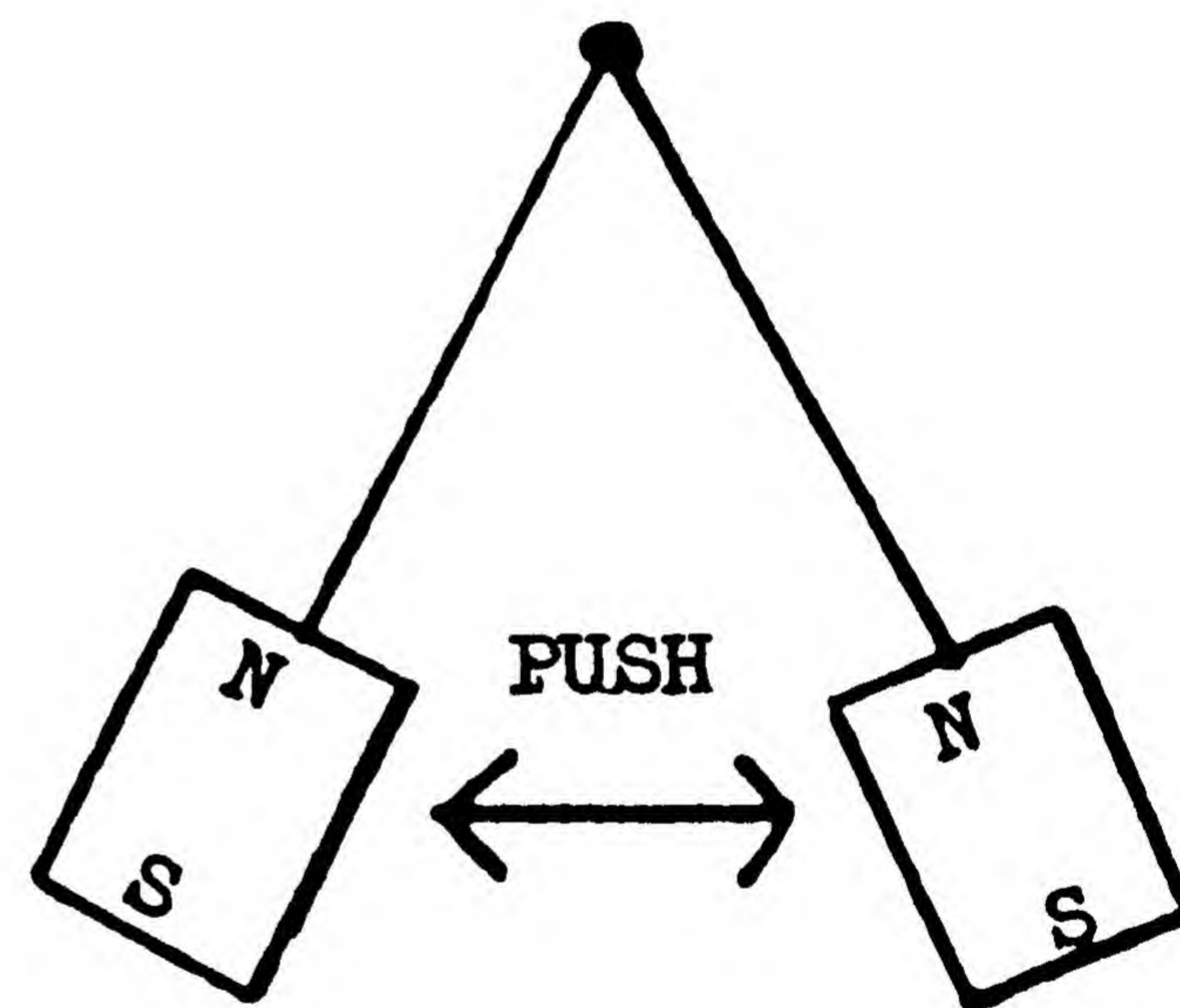
This law could also apply to a PUSH between bodies.

In regard to his third law of motion I found the following in a book from a series called *Great Ideas of Science* by Asimov, entitled *From Apple to Moon*:

Newton went on to propose a third law of motion, which may be stated: if a body exerts a force on a second body, then that second body exerts an equal force, in the opposite direction, on the first body. In other words, if a book *presses down* on a table, the table must be *pressing up* on the book by the equal amount.

According to Webster's Dictionary the word *press* means to *push*, not *pull*. It seems to be a very odd way to explain equal and opposite actions, when they speak of a pull of gravity between two bodies, especially when the book and the table are *physically touching* one another and heavenly bodies aren't. Another quote from the same book: "To make an object move faster, slow down, or turn aside on its path, you must *push* or *pull* it. A *push* or a *pull* is called a *force*."

Below is my physical exhibit of Newton's third law of motion. I placed these two repelling magnets side by side, hanging from strings and let them go. They went into motion and they have stopped in this position by the law of "action and reaction are equal and opposite." Let Newton's followers do this with a pull between bodies.



NEWTON

Newton claimed that *gravity* and *magnetism* are not the same, and yet the law he used states, "Every particle of matter in the universe *attracts* every other particle with a force *proportional* to the product of their *masses* and *inversely proportional* to the square of the distance between them." This is a law that is used in basic magnetism.

Below is a picture of a man trying to keep two *pulling* magnets from touching one another. He could not do it. This exhibit applies to Newton's law above based on the *pull* of gravity between bodies, which also applies to the *pull* between magnets. This would make bodies touch.



WRIGHT

I claim that *gravity* and *magnetism* are one and the same. I want to point out that every particle of matter in the universe *repels* every other particle with a force *proportional* to the *product* of their *masses* and *inversely proportional* to the square of the distance between them is a law of basic magnetism.

Below is a picture of a man trying to make these same two strong magnets touch one another and he can't because they are now *repelling*. This exhibit applies to my law above based on the *push* of gravity between bodies, which also applies to the *push* between magnets. This is why heavenly bodies don't touch one another.



Newton and Motion compared to Wright and Motion:

NEWTON'S LAW

The earth *pulls* the moon; therefore the moon must exert an equal force on the earth. Each and every body in the universe is linked by *mutual attraction*. If a small mass, like the moon, is to *attract* the earth with the same force as the earth *attracts* the moon, it is apparent that the masses of both bodies must cooperate to determine the *resultant attraction*. To allow for this effect, Newton restated his law of gravitation in its final and complete form: every particle of matter in the universe *attracts* every other particle with a force *proportional* to the product of their *masses* and *inversely proportional* to the square of the distance between them.

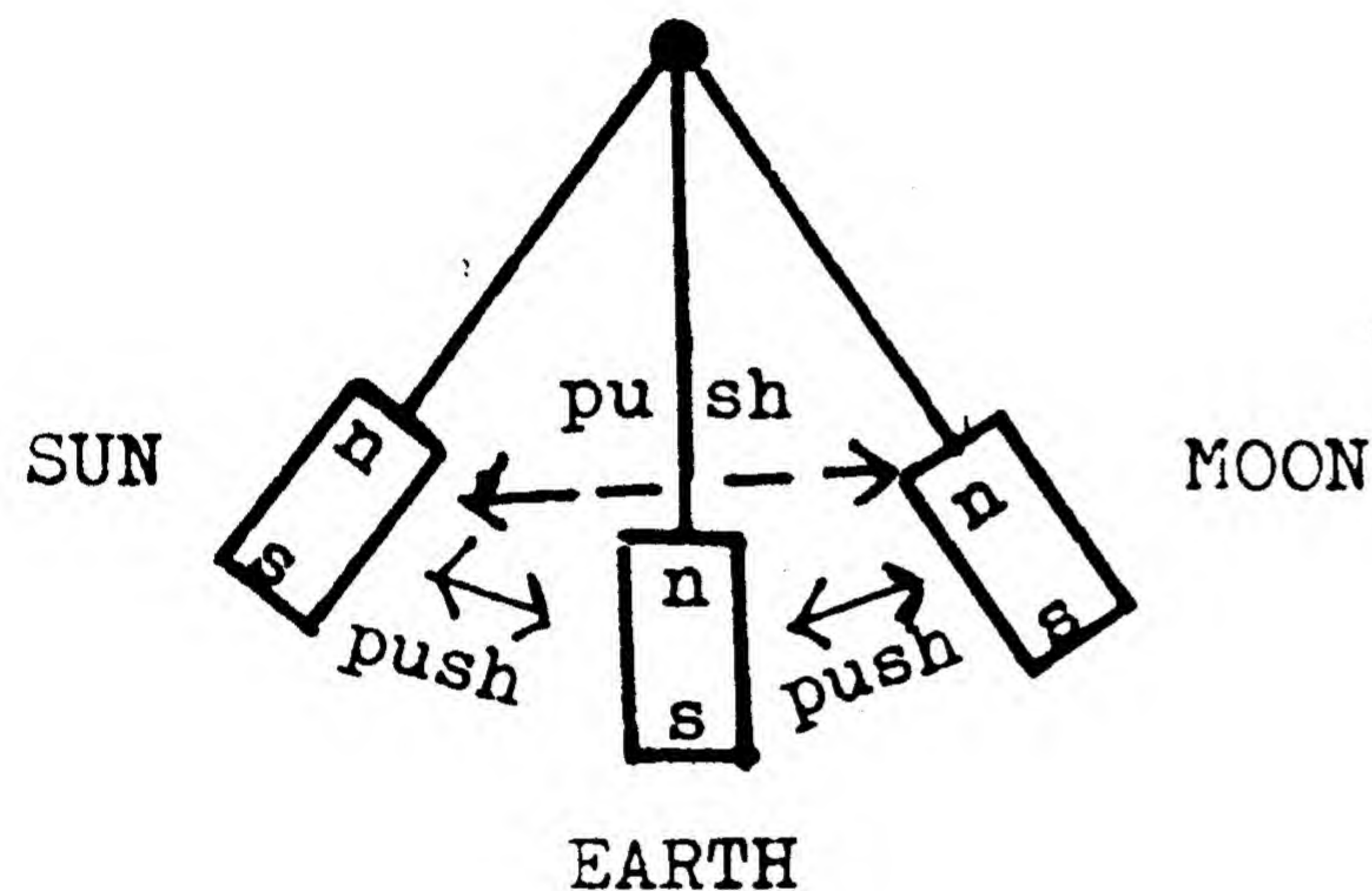
WRIGHT'S LAW

The earth *pushes* the moon; therefore the moon must exert an equal force on the earth. Each and every body in the universe is linked by *mutual repulsion*. If a small mass like the moon, is to *repel* the earth with the same force as the earth *repels* the moon, it is apparent that the masses of both bodies must cooperate to determine the *resultant repulsion*. To allow for this effect, Wright restated his law of gravitation in its final and complete form: every particle of matter in the universe *repels* every other particle with a force *proportional* to the product of their *masses* and *inversely proportional* to the square of the distance between them.

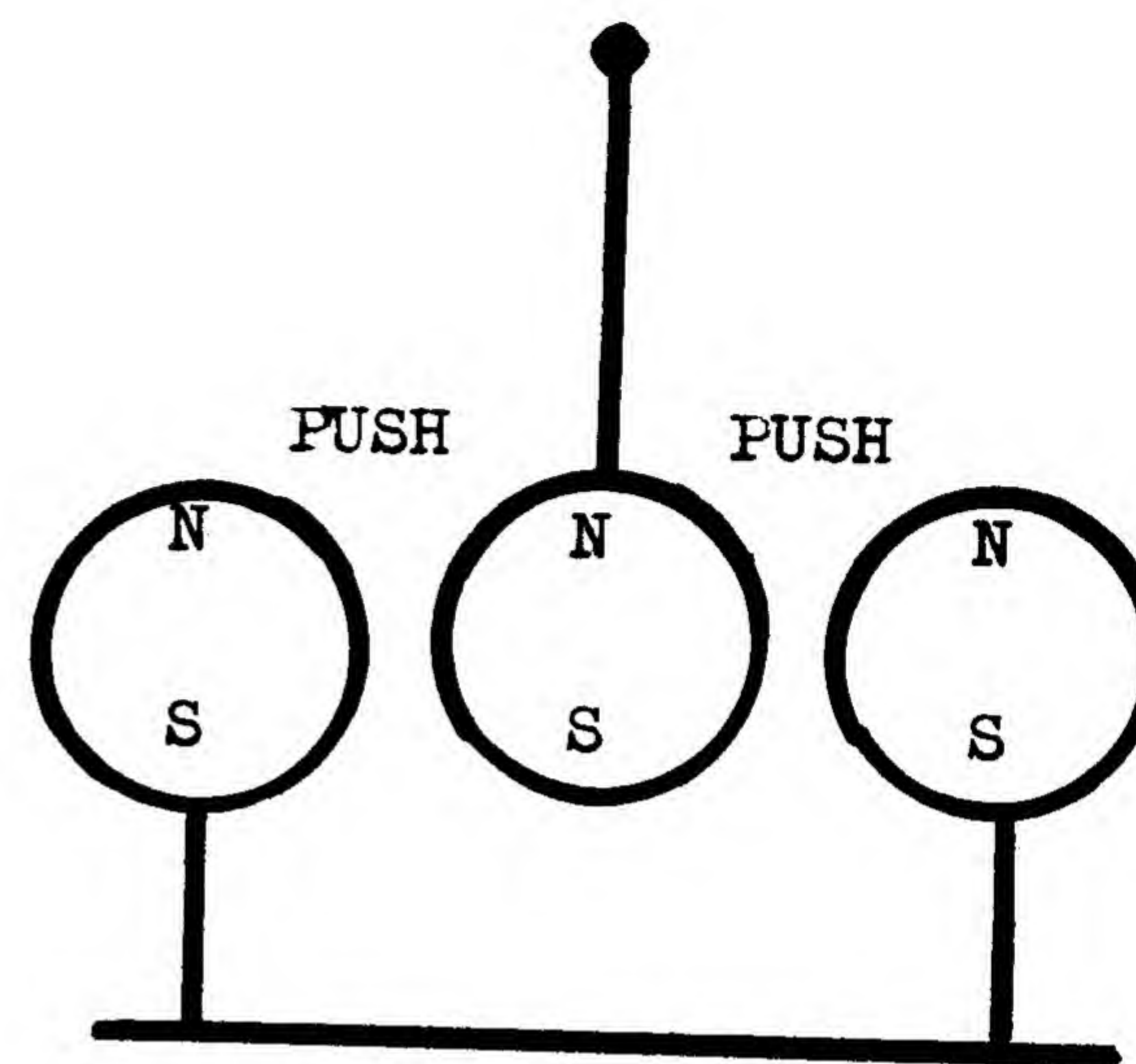
Let us look at Wright's Theory on page 48.

The earth pushes the moon; therefore the moon must exert an equal force on the earth. Each and every heavenly body in the universe is linked by mutual repulsion. If a small mass like the moon, is to repel the earth with the same force as the earth repels the moon, it is apparent that both bodies must cooperate to determine the resultant repulsion.

The sketch below shows how I made this physical exhibit to point out that it applies to all heavenly bodies. I used three repelling magnets. You can visualize these three magnets as the sun, the earth and the moon. First I tied them side by side, hanging from strings, and then I let them go. You can see that the place of rest for each body is as my law states: "It is apparent that the masses of all of the bodies must determine the *resultant repulsion*."

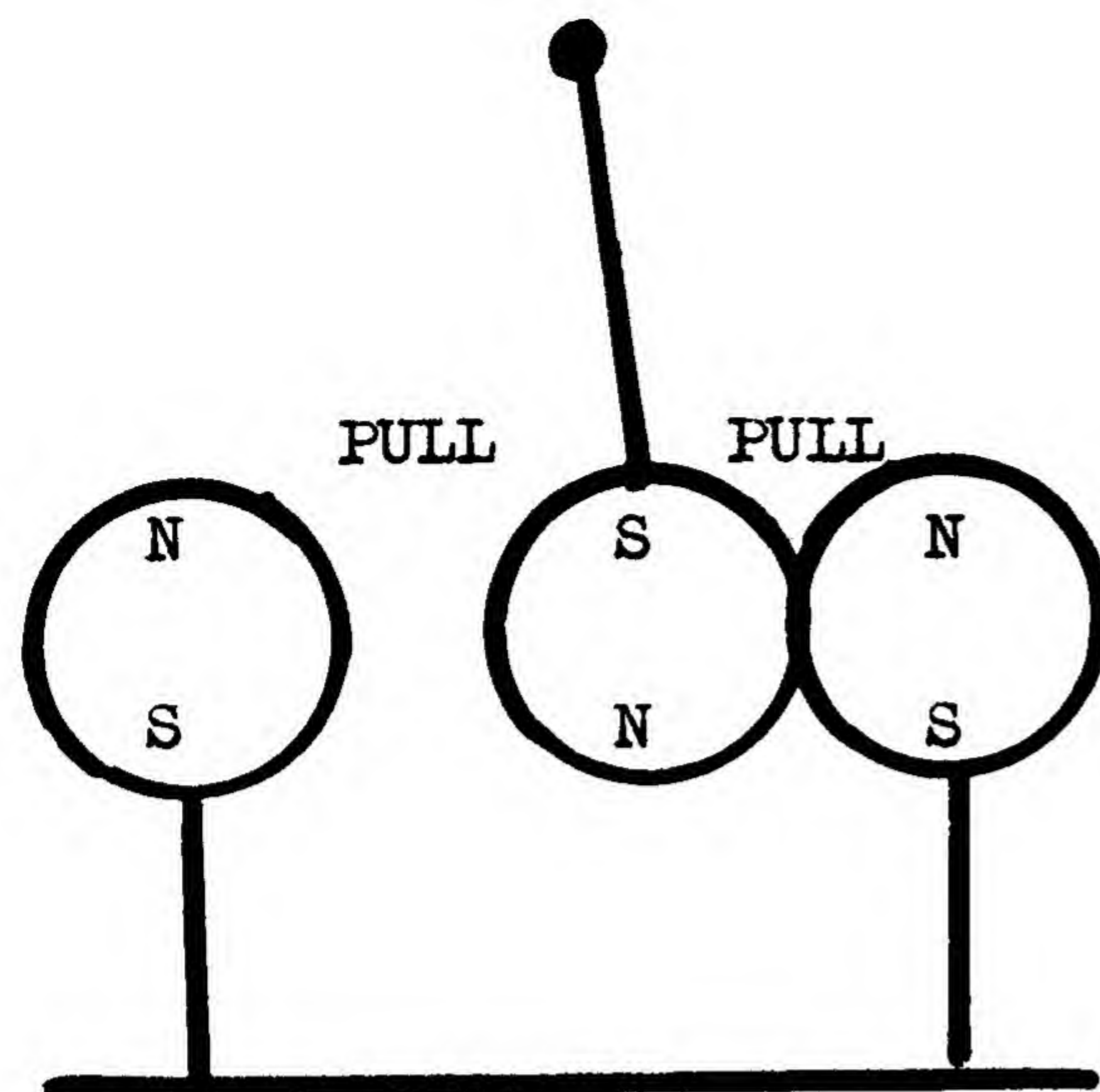


You can see that my theory explains why our sun, our earth and the moon aren't touching one another. Let the followers of Newton perform this space action.



ANOTHER ONE OF MY WORK-
ING MODELS
"LIKE POLES REPEL"

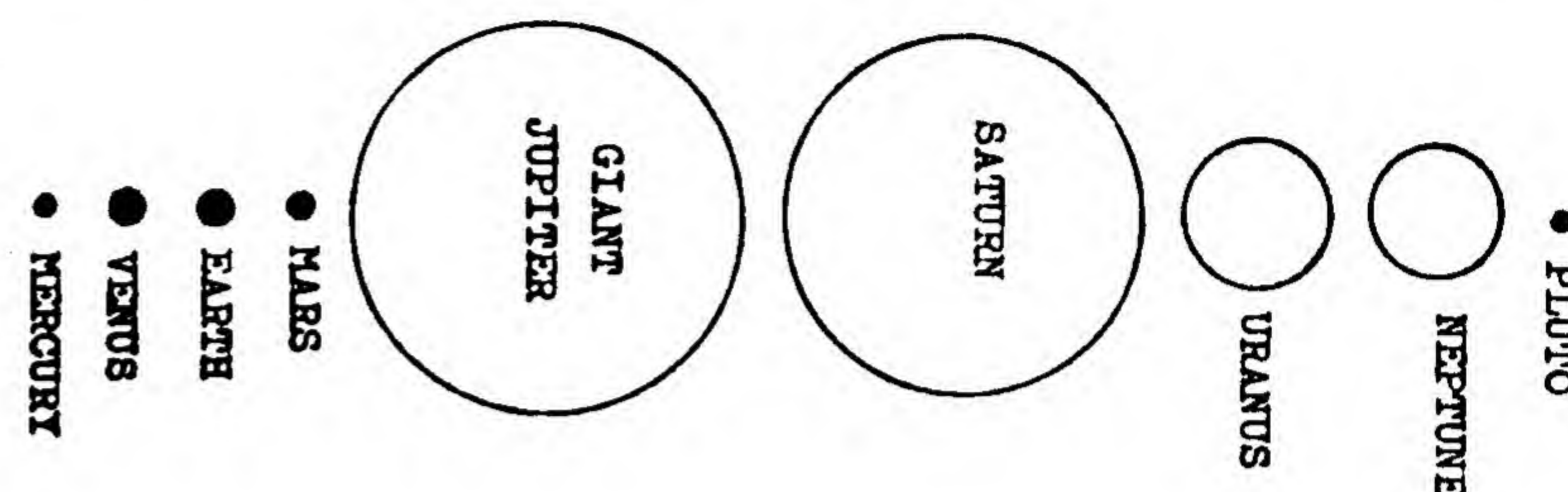
Here is one of my exhibits showing two permanent magnets sitting on wooden pegs and one permanent magnet hanging down attached to a flexible brass rod from above. All three magnets have their north poles up and their south poles down. The magnet in the center is always repelled away by the other two magnets, once again showing my theory that all bodies out in space push one another at all times.



ANOTHER WORKING MODEL
"UNLIKE POLES ATTRACT"

Here is another one of my exhibits showing two permanent magnets resting on wooden pegs and one permanent magnet hanging down from above. The two outside magnets have their north poles up and south poles down. The center magnet has its south pole up and north pole down. The center magnet is always pulled to the right or to the left due to the basic law that unlike poles attract. I built this model nine years ago and I have challenged many people to stabilize the magnet in the center with the *pull theory* of gravity. No one to date has accomplished this and I say they never will. If heavenly bodies *pull* one another they would *pull into* one another as this model shows.

This sketch is a good comparison of the planets in volume but not distance.



PLANET	DISTANCE FROM SUN	MASS OF PLANETS
MERCURY	36,000,000 miles ..	.06 (BABY PLANET)
VENUS	67,000,000 miles ..	.82
EARTH	93,000,000 miles ..	1.00
MARS	141,000,000 miles ..	.11
JUPITER	483,000,000 miles ..	318.40 (GIANT PLANET)
SATURN	886,000,000 miles ..	95.00
URANUS	1,783,000,000 miles ..	7.00
NEPTUNE	2,794,000,000 miles ..	17.00
PLUTO	3,670,000,000 miles ..	.18 (BABY PLANET)

You just read on page 46 that Newton stated that gravity will have more attraction between bodies when there is more *mass* and the closer the bodies are to one another the more attraction there is between them. It also has been stated by scientists that the only heavenly body that pulls the planets of our solar system inward is the sun.

Look at the above sketch and ask yourself how it is possible to apply these laws of Newton to our planet alignment, when the two baby planets are on each end of the planet spectrum and Jupiter is the giant and is in the center. I, for one, don't get it. Do you?

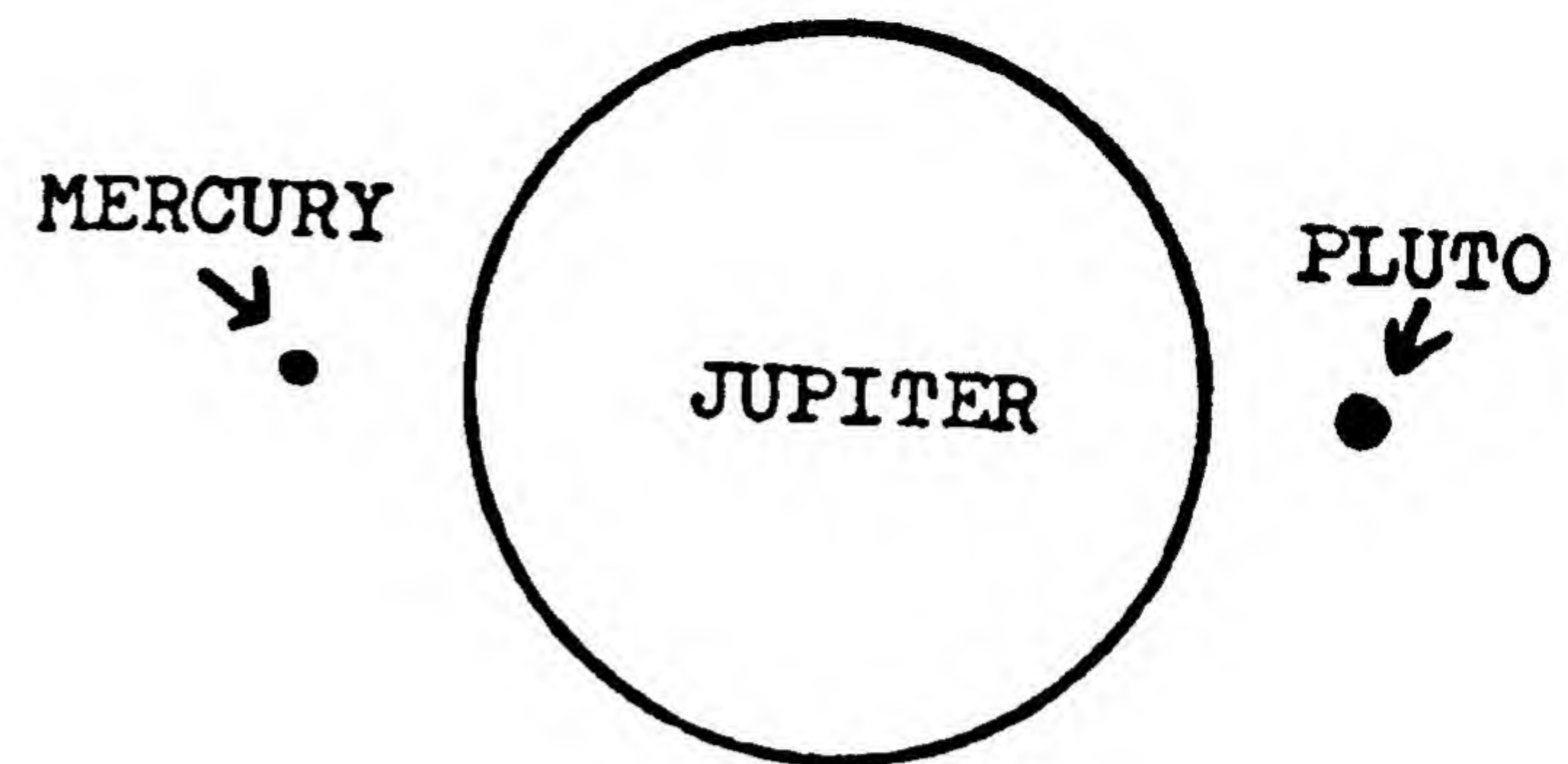
Let us take a trip through space and look at the mass of our planets.

Mercury, our first planet from the sun has a mass of .06.
 Venus, has a mass of .82. (13.6 times greater than Mercury.)
 An increase.
 Earth has a mass of 1. (1.2 times greater than Venus.) In-
 crease.
 Mars has a mass of .11. (.11 the size of earth.) Decrease.
 Jupiter has a mass of 318. (2,890 times greater than Mars.)
 Increase.
 Saturn has a mass of 95. (.3 the size of Jupiter.) Decrease.
 Uranus has a mass of 7. (.07 the size of Saturn.) Decrease.
 Neptune has a mass of 17. (2.4 times greater than Uranus.)
 Increase.
 Pluto has a mass of .18. (.01 the size of Neptune.) Decrease.

You can readily see the *mass factor* increases and decreases without any continuity from Mercury to Pluto. Now maybe you might understand why I don't look at the *mass factor* of the planets as Newton did.

What has also puzzled me is why Newton used the volume-to-mass factor on some planets as being identical and other planets completely different. I will now list the volume of the planets to their mass factors.

PLANET	VOLUME FACTOR		MASS FACTOR	
MERCURY .....	.06	.....	.06	(SAME)
VENUS .....	.92	.....	.82	(LESS)
EARTH	1.00	.....	1.00	(SAME)
MARS .....	.15	.....	.11	(LESS)
JUPITER	1,312.00	.....	318.40	(LESS)
SATURN	763.00	.....	95.00	(LESS)
URANUS	64.00	.....	7.00	(LESS)
NEPTUNE	43.00	.....	17.30	(LESS)
PLUTO	I could not locate			



Jupiter is 5,300 times bigger in mass than Mercury and 1,766 times bigger than Pluto. The sketch above is a comparison between Mercury, our first planet from the sun, Jupiter our middle planet, and Pluto our furthest known planet from the sun. Look at the above sketch and ask yourself if Newton's Laws on *mass* makes sense to you. Personally, I don't get it. I really believe Newton changed the *mass to volume* ratio to make his mathematics come out correct.

According to Newton's theory, a force of gravitation is set up by every object in the universe and it is the gravitation of the sun that keeps the earth moving around it. Newton had shown that this simple motion is the result of just the solar attraction.

I am now going to check Newton's law of gravitational attraction by our sun on every planet, so it will be possible to compare the pulling force by the sun on each one of our nine planets.

Newton's law states that every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle with a force proportional to the product of their mass and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them. The last part which states, "inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them," will be changed to "directly proportional to the square of the distance between them." The reason I am doing this is to make the answer a whole number and not some hard-to-

understand fractional number. The only difference will be that I will work from Pluto towards Mercury instead of from Mercury towards Pluto.

In Newton's law it is stated when you double the distance, the force between objects will be $\frac{1}{4}$ as great. Another well known law in magnetism is that when you divide the distance in half, then the force is increased four times. It is the same law as Newton's, as far as finding the right answer.

Pluto is 3,670,000,000 miles from the sun. Pluto's mass is .18. I will call 3,670,000,000 miles a factor of one for distance. I will call .18 a factor of one for mass. Force equals mass times distance squared. $1 \text{ equals } 1 \times 1^2$ So the sun has an attractive force on Pluto of 1.

Neptune is 2,794,000,000 miles from the sun with a mass of 17. Now divide 3,670,000,000 by 2,794,000,000 and the answer is 1.3. 17 divided by .18 equals 94 for Neptune's mass. (Don't forget that Pluto's mass of .18 is the basis of 1 for all the masses of each planet and 3,670,000,000 is a factor of 1 for distance.)

$$\text{Force} = 94 \times 1.3^2$$

$$\text{Force} = 94 \times 1.69$$

Attractive force on Neptune by the sun is 158.

If you care to, you can work on the following problems for the remaining planets because only the answers will be shown.

Uranus is 1,783,000,000 miles from the sun with a mass of 7.

Attractive force on Uranus by the sun is 152.

Saturn is 886,000,000 miles from the sun with a mass of 95.

Attractive force on Saturn by the sun is 8,854.

Jupiter is 483,000,000 miles from the sun with a mass of 318.

Attractive force on Jupiter by the sun is 102,428.

Mars is 141,000,000 miles from the sun with a mass of .11.

Attractive force on Mars by the sun is 406.

Earth is 93,000,000 miles from the sun with a mass of 1.

Attractive force on Earth by the sun is 8,960.

Venus is 67,000,000 miles from the sun with a mass of .82.

Attractive force on Venus by the sun is 13,915.

Mercury is 36,000,000 miles from the sun with a mass of .06.

Attractive force on Mercury by the sun is 3,432.

Now you can readily understand why on page 51 I said I didn't get it with Newton's Laws on our planet alignment involving mass and distance. I also want it to be known that I don't believe heavenly bodies ever pull one another at any time.

Chapter 4

HOW I WROTE MY ORBITAL FORMULA FOR OUR PLANETS

One of my first ventures was to prove to myself, at least, that the power for the orbiting of our nine planets had to be the magnetic power from our sun. It seemed logical that this source of energy had to be in the power of electromagnetic energy waves from the sun. I am well acquainted with this type of wave in radio and television broadcasting.

1. It is a wave that is traveling at approximately 186,000 miles per second.
2. It is a wave that will leave its antenna in a 360 degree circle.
3. It is a wave that contains electromagnetic power.
4. It is a wave that will get weaker in electromagnetic power the further you get from the broadcasting antenna. (You, no doubt, have experienced this condition with your car radio. If you are tuned to a station that is close and then you drive away from that station, the signal will become weaker and weaker, until you lose it.)

With those four basic points in mind involving electromagnetic energy, I then began to wonder about our sun and the behavior that should exist with the sun's electromagnetic wave.

Believing it was quite possible that the power from the sun involving its electromagnetic energy could be a good replica of the same type of wave from an antenna that was sending out a radio or television signal, the following crossed my mind:

Let us look at 1: It is a wave that is traveling 186,000 miles per second. (This is the speed of light. The light that you are now seeing from our sun is the light that left our sun approximately 500 seconds ago, and this wave is electromagnetic.)

Let us look at 2: It is a wave that will leave its antenna in a 360 degree circle. (We know that our earth orbits our sun once a year and it doesn't make any difference where this planet is located in its orbit; the sun will always have the same effect on it. So this then shows that the electromagnetic wave leaving our sun behaves like any electromagnet wave leaving an antenna. In this case, the sun is our antenna for this transmitted electromagnetic wave.)

Now to look at 3: It is my theory that this electromagnetic wave from our sun provides the power to give us our gravity here on earth. Any wave that travels through space at the speed of light contains electromagnetic power.

Now to analyze 4: In this example involving a transmitted electromagnetic wave I said that the further you are from this wave, then the less power this wave would have. With this fact in mind, if this wave from our sun were electromagnetic and its behavior pattern were like a radio wave, then the further out the planets were from the sun, the slower they should be going in their orbits regardless of their mass.

The following is a list of the orbital speeds of the nine planets with their relative distances from the sun.

PLANET	MILLIONS OF MILES FROM THE SUN.	ORBITAL SPEED OF PLANETS IN MILES PER SECOND.
MERCURY	36	27.2
VENUS	67	21.7
EARTH	93	18.4
MARS	141	15.0
JUPITER	483	8.1
SATURN	886	6.0
URANUS	1,783	4.2
NEPTUNE	2,794	3.4
PLUTO	3,670	3.0

Imagine the joy it was to find that my theory of the power of the sun showed evidence of being the power that *pushed* our planets in their orbits, and this power would be weaker the further from the sun. This in effect would make our planets orbit slower the further they were from the sun. The page 57 table will verify my theory of this evidence from the sun's electromagnetic wave.

The point to make here is that once again by the simple comparison of the known actions of electromagnetism I was able to apply it to outer space. This was more evidence that gravity and magnetism could be one and the same.

Now my next step was to look at the formula found in all electronic books for the *signal strength* of a *transmitted signal* from an antenna. The formula is as follows:

$$MV = \frac{188 \times H \times I}{\lambda \times r}$$

MV	Micro-volts
H	Height of antenna
I	Antenna current in amperes
λ	Meters (Wavelength)
r	Distance

This formula will tell you the micro-volts at a given location in comparison to the micro-volts at a different location involving the same electromagnetically transmitted signal.

I was looking for power in the electromagnetic wave from the sun and power is volts times amps, so this formula of micro-volts was not the formula. I did believe that the key to the formula I was looking for would to some degree, be similar to the micro-volt formula. After many formulas of trial and error, based on magnetic values, I finally wrote this one:

$$MPS = \frac{188 \times H \times F}{1.06 \times \sqrt{r}}$$

MPS	Miles per second
H	Height of sun
F	Flux (lines of force)
1.06	Basic number
\sqrt{r}	Reluctance (Orsted's) This is based on miles from sun.
188	Basic number

So the results of this formula compared to the other formula are:

MPS is equal to MV (miles per second)

H is still height of antenna, in this case the sun.

F is flux and takes the place of "I," which is current. In magnetic circuits flux is the counterpart of current.

188 is a basic number.

1.06 is a basic number

\sqrt{r} is in millions of miles from our sun.

This formula is based on the idea that gravity is magnetic, which adds more evidence to my theory.

1. Orbital speed for Venus:

$$21.7 = \frac{188 \times 1 \times 1}{1.06 \times \sqrt{67}} \text{ (MPS)}$$

I gave the antenna height of the sun a factor of 1, and the F factor, which is flux, a factor of 1. The height of the antenna is the sun and the flux is the same through all of the planets, so this would not upset the formula.

2. Orbital speed for Earth:

$$18.4 = \frac{188 \times 1 \times 1}{1.06 \times \sqrt{93}} \text{ (MPS)}$$

3. Orbital speed for Mars:

$$15 = \frac{188 \times 1 \times 1}{1.06 \times \sqrt{141}} \text{ (MPS)}$$

4. Orbital speed for Jupiter:

$$\begin{matrix} 8.1 \\ \text{(MPS)} \end{matrix} = \frac{188 \times 1 \times 1}{1.06 \times \sqrt{483}}$$

5. Orbital speed for Saturn:

$$\begin{matrix} 6. \\ \text{(MPS)} \end{matrix} = \frac{188 \times 1 \times 1}{1.06 \times \sqrt{886}}$$

6. Orbital speed for Uranus:

$$\begin{matrix} 4.2 \\ \text{(MPS)} \end{matrix} = \frac{188 \times 1 \times 1}{1.06 \times \sqrt{1783}}$$

7. Orbital speed for Neptune:

$$\begin{matrix} 3.4 \\ \text{(MPS)} \end{matrix} = \frac{188 \times 1 \times 1}{1.06 \times \sqrt{2794}}$$

8. Orbital speed for Pluto:

$$\begin{matrix} 3. \\ \text{(MPS)} \end{matrix} = \frac{188 \times 1 \times 1}{1.06 \times \sqrt{3670}}$$

My formula had proven itself to be correct, that is, thus far. There was one more planet to look at and that was Mercury. The formula had proven itself to be correct with the biggest planet, Jupiter, and Pluto, the planet with the greatest distance from the sun, 3,670,000,000 miles, so why should little Mercury which is orbiting around our sun at a distance of only 36,000,000 miles be any different?

9. Orbital speed for Mercury:

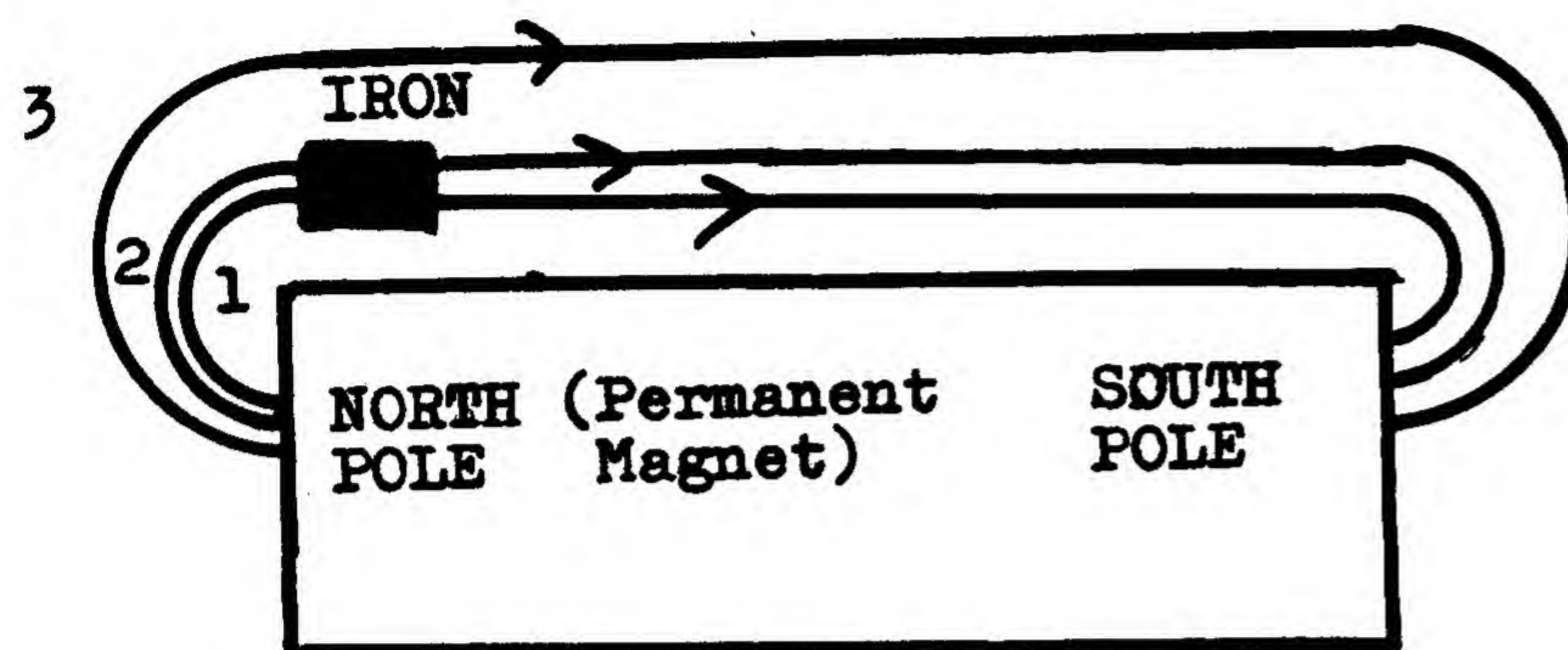
$$\begin{matrix} 29.5 \\ \text{(MPS)} \end{matrix} = \frac{188 \times 1 \times 1}{1.06 \times \sqrt{36}}$$

There is something definitely wrong with the formula here. The planet should be in an orbital speed of 29.5 miles per second and it is actually going 27.2 miles per second.

I felt quite certain that there had to be an answer for this error, or at least at this time I thought it to be an error, and I knew the answer had to be in basic magnetism. So I went back to the drawing board.

I went through all of my books on the subject of magnetism, but I didn't find any clues. I then went to the library and waded through many of the books they had. Nothing—nothing—nothing. Then finally I found a book that had been published many years ago; as a matter of fact, it had been written at the time when they thought electron flow and current were going through a wire in different directions. The vacuum tube was invented at the turn of the century and this proved that electron flow and current flow are the same. So, this book had to be written before the turn of the century and yet, the answer I was looking for was in it.

Here is the drawing I found that shows magnetic evidence why Mercury had a 2.3 m.p.s. difference in its orbit.



The answer is in the drawing above. You can readily see that lines of force 1 and 2 left the north pole of the permanent magnet and traveled through the iron on their way to the south pole. This in magnetic circuits is termed "flux linkages." While on the other hand Line of force 3 went around the iron on its way to the south pole and that in magnetic circuits is called "flux leakages," meaning it "leaked by" the iron. Consequently, the iron would have been stronger magnetically if all three lines of force had traveled through the iron.

First I want to make a few comments before going into the reason why Mercury was off 2.3 miles per second in its orbit. With an oscilloscope and a detecting device that I have kept a secret, I was able to make the following findings in early 1970.

To be certain I wasn't picking up a man-made signal that was showing a modulating pulse, I gave this detecting device seven separate tests and all seven tests proved that it had to be coming from outer space. The behavior pattern of this modulating wave did not possess any signal that I was acquainted with. I wasn't too excited about this modulating wave because I passed it off as explosions from the sun. These explosions, in my opinion, are gravity waves but the greatest amount of gravity from the sun is just the steady pouring out of the wave at

all times. A good comparison would be to view the vast amount of water going over a waterfall compared to the few water sprays that fly out from this great amount of water. So it is the same here. The sun pours out enormous amounts of gravity but the sun's explosions create this small additional amount of gravity that causes the modulating wave sign.

If you will turn to page 66 you will see that I have shown three lines of force leaving our sun but only two of these lines of force are going through Mercury and one line of force is going around Mercury. On page 62 you will see a similar drawing where it shows three lines of force leaving the north pole of the magnet, only two of these lines of force going through the iron, and one line of force going around the iron. The results are that the magnetism in the iron will not be as strong with the two lines of force going through it compared to the strength it would have been with all three lines going through it.

This is the same situation that I have tried to show here involving Mercury. This made me realize that Mercury did not have all the magnetic lines of force from the sun going through it, so Mercury had no choice but to slow down in its orbit. Instead of going 29.5 mps as my formula said it should be, it was going 27.2 mps. This is a magnetic loss only of approximately 8%. The rest of the planets have all the lines of force going through them.

What could I have said about this wave and the drawing shown on page 66 prior to my copyrighting it on August 4, 1976? Here are a few of the things that could have been said by studying my drawing:

1. The modulating signal was "rippling" and I did make a note on this drawing and said, "My scope pattern showed the 'rippling' of the sun's lines of force."
2. I could have said that these lines of force from the sun go beyond Pluto.
3. I also could have mentioned that the lines of force being created inside of the sun were electromagnetic.

4. I could have brought out the point that I showed a very high thrust of these lines of force at the north pole of the sun. That actually was the *key* to my theory why Mercury was going approximately 8% slower than my formula said it should be going.

5. Another point I could have brought out was that the drawing shows the lines of force from the sun move inward towards the sun's blazing surface at the south pole.

6. My drawing and my theory which said that the lines of force are the same here on earth, regardless of the location of the earth in its orbit, could have mentioned that this field is generated by electric currents in the sun and is stretched in all directions.

7. The drawing brings out the fact that I have shown a *magnetic closed circuit* based on this magnetic energy being developed by electromagnetic energy.

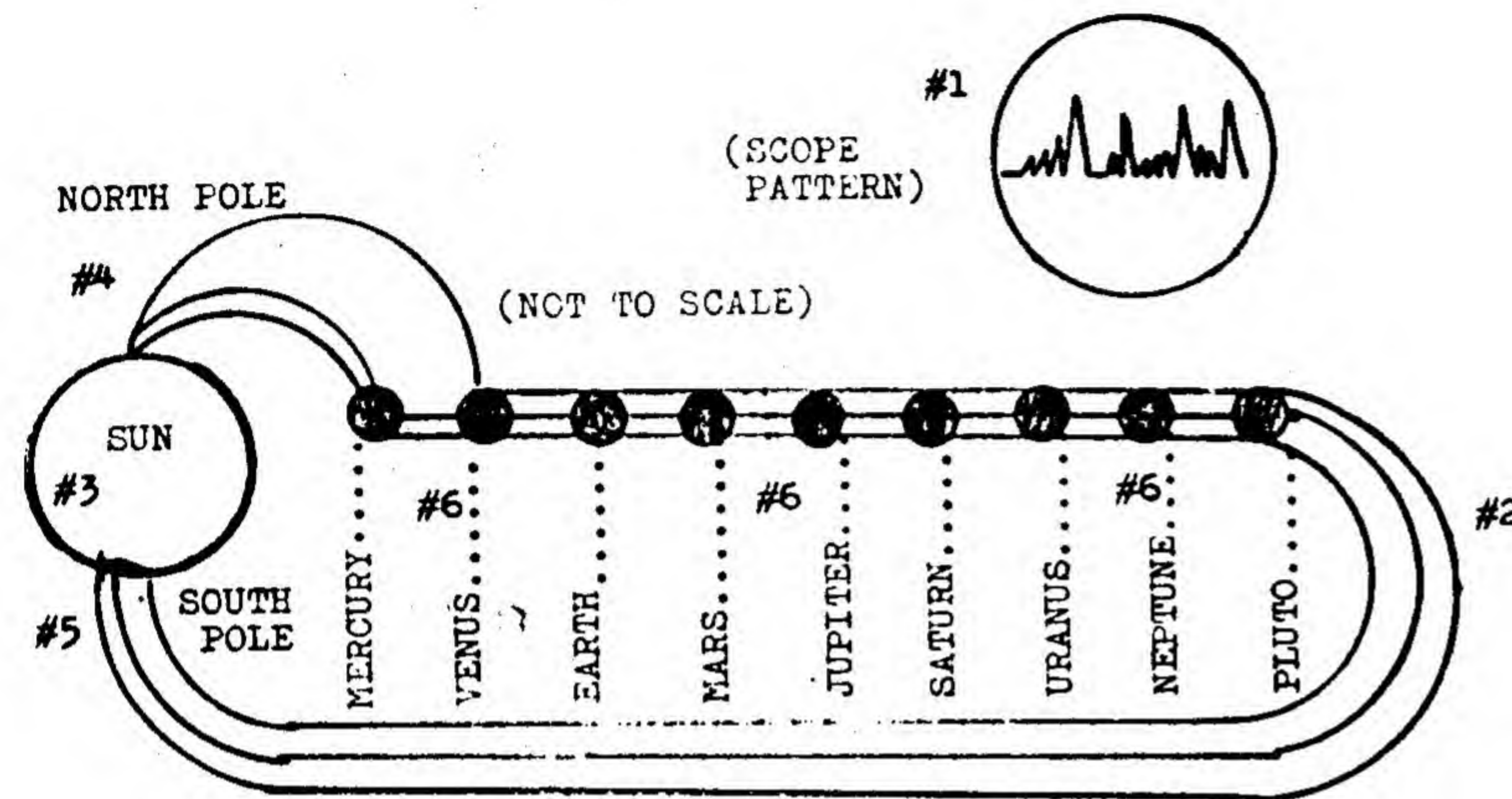
Here is a picture that appeared in one of our local papers in 1970. Below the picture it reads: "Walter C. Wright holds a 'rough draft' of a model he intends to build to display graphically the sun's lines of force. The block of wood represents the sun, the large ball the earth, and the small one the moon. The wires enmeshing the balls represent lines of force. Wright believes these lines of force squeeze the earth and other objects and formed spherical planets in the beginning."

(The Daily Republic)



Fairfield Man Tracks 'Gravity Waves'

(I made my seven basic Scope Tests several times in different areas of California and they were all the same.)



(It was a modulating wave that seemed to be in the audio frequency.)

I drew the above sketch after the article "Fairfield Man Tracks 'Gravity Waves'" appeared in our local newspaper in 1970. I had this sketch and the action of the sun's lines of force copyrighted on August 4, 1976, but in your honest opinion, what science group would have taken this novice on space seriously?

On December 7, 1976, which was four months after my copyright, this headline banner appeared in the *San Francisco Examiner*, and I imagine all the papers of the world carried this "news flash" by David Perlman, a science correspondent.

Sun's Magnetism Pioneer 11 Makes A Major Discovery

When you read the quotes from this article to follow, ask yourself: How can the science world look upon me as a "crank"? Also, consider the formulas I have written on space and all the space models I have built which duplicate the heavens.

I will now quote from parts of the article: "And in the middle, surrounding the solar disc for vast distances, lies a thin, warped and rippling 'current sheet' of electrically charged particles that scientists see in various images.

"Announcing the discovery yesterday, one scientist likened the electrical sheet to a 'flying carpet.' Another conjured the image of a snap-brim hat like Harry Truman's, while a third saw a phenomenon resembling a ballerina's skirt that flies outward and ripples as she pirouettes."

In regard to the above on my copyright I showed the "ripplng pattern" that my scope picked up, and my theory brought out the fact that these lines of force involved vast distances. Check my note 1 on page 63.

Here is another part of that same article on "Pioneer 11 Making a Major Discovery": "The magnetic field is believed to extend several billion miles above the sun's north and south poles and may reach as far as the orbit of Pluto, almost four billion miles away."

For my confirmation of this prior to the announcement by Pioneer 11 on December 7, 1976, check my note #2 on page 63 and my drawing on page 66 and you will see I show these lines of force going beyond Pluto.

Some other comments made by Pioneer 11 on December 7, 1976: "Esthetically, this deeper understanding of the magnetic interaction between the sun and the earth should help humans learn more intimately about the forces that shaped the earth at its origin—because the earth, after all, was fashioned from the particles in the sun's electromagnetic womb."

If you would check note 3 on page 63 and drawing on page 66 you can readily see that I had this in mind.

More comments from the same article: "A sensitive instrument aboard the unmanned explorer has confirmed the structure of that magnetic field by showing how, in the sun's northern hemisphere, solar magnetism thrusts strongly outward into space, while in the south the fields of force move inward toward the sun's blazing furnace."

If you will check note 4 on page 64 and drawing on page 66 you can readily see these points were brought out. Also check 5 on page 64 and drawing on page 66.

You saw how my formula of:

$$\text{MPS} = \frac{188 \times 1 \times 1}{1.06 \times \sqrt{r}}$$

made it possible to tell the accuracy of the speed of our planets around our sun, as well as allowing me to draw the diagram on page 66 that was copyrighted prior to the "great discoveries of Pioneer II." I feel my orbital formula will be in all science books someday.

At this time I would like to show you Bode's Law that has been a law in science since 1770, a little over 200 years.

PLANET	BODE'S PREDICTED DISTANCE	ACTUAL DISTANCE
MERCURY	0.4	0.39
VENUS	0.7	0.72
EARTH	1.0	1.00
MARS	1.6	1.52
ASTEROIDS	2.8	2.65
JUPITER	5.2	5.20
SATURN	10.0	9.50

URANUS	19.6	19.20
NEPTUNE	38.8	30.10
PLUTO	77.2	39.50

This law told you how far each planet was from the sun under the heading of "Bode's predicted distance." The actual distance our planets are from the sun is under the heading of "Actual distance."

This is how Bode set up his law: He assigned planets the numbers: 0, 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, 96 and 192. Mercury was 0, Venus 3, Earth 6, Mars 12 and so on, and each number was double the last one. He added 4 to each number and divided the results by 10 and ended up with the above law. In my honest opinion that law is based on the most "rinky-dink system" I have ever heard of. You can see how wrong he was on most of the planets. My formula is based on my theory of gravity being magnetic.

As time goes on it seems I am finding more evidence that perhaps my theory is right, and like Professor Hart of Solano College said, the theory should be checked out to the fullest.

A doctor who was an expert in space, told me to "pursue, publish and protect" my theory after seeing a few of my working exhibits because he felt it showed good evidence of producing some of the unknown answers to the universe.

Chapter 5

HOW OUR PLANETS AND ALL HEAVENLY BODIES ARE STABILIZED IN THEIR ORBITS

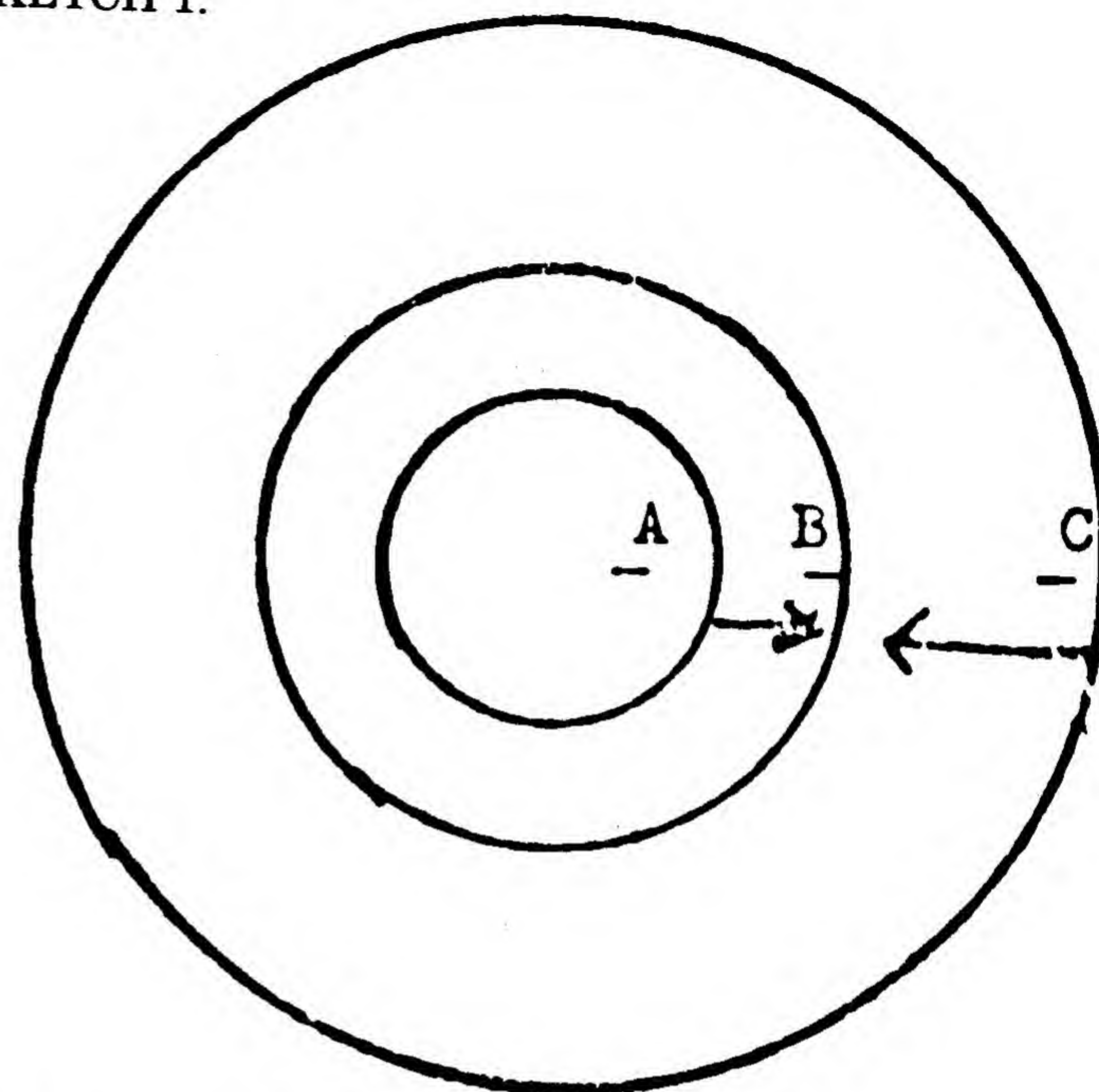
I have already discussed the Big Bang theory, and today as astronomers look out into space they see many rings of heavenly bodies receding faster and faster from earth. You are now acquainted with my theory of matter and anti-matter having the ability to *push* our sun and our planets and their satellites away at all times, so it is now possible for me to explain my theory of the chemistry make-up of our planets that will show why the nine planets are located where they are in their orbits.

In magnetism we would call this chemistry make-up a "permeability factor." This will describe just how the lines of force will react to certain materials and that determines where a planet will be in the planet alignment.

We know that iron and steel are good materials for conduction of magnetism, while, on the other hand, brass and lead are not. The main point here is that a large piece of iron or steel will have the same "permeability factor" as a small piece of iron or steel. That in my opinion, is why giant Jupiter is in the center and at the same time the "two babies," Mercury and Pluto, are on the ends of the planet alignment. Jupiter's mass is 318. Pluto's is .18 and Mercury's is .06. According to my theory, Mercury has the least amount of chemistry reaction to the sun, so the sun only *pushes* Mercury out 36,000,000 miles from it. On the other hand, Pluto has the greatest amount of chemistry reaction to the sun, so the sun *pushes* Pluto out 3,670,000,000 miles from it.

Here is my theory with the following sketches.

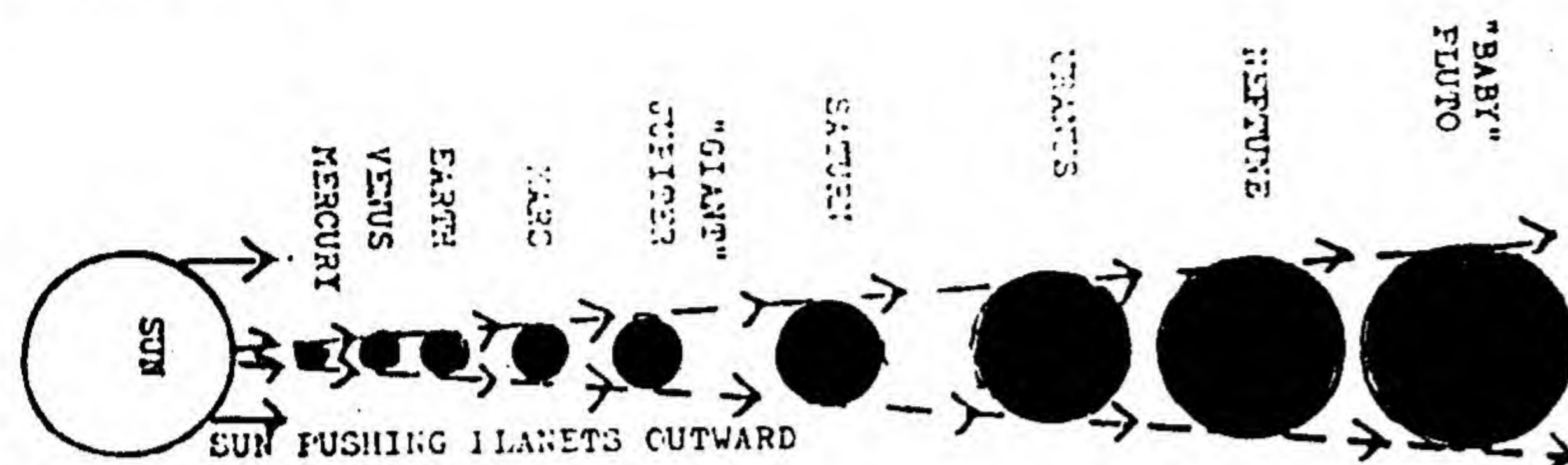
SKETCH 1.



When you drop a rock in the water you will create rings A,B and C, plus many more. Rings A,B, and C have many, many heavenly bodies in them. Since these rings are magnetic (and this basically is gravity), then all rings will *push* one another, as well as all bodies on each ring *push* one another. So in the sketch ring B is being pushed outward by ring A, and yet, ring C is trying to push back ring B. Ring C can't really push back ring B, so the word to use here would be to "retard" the outward direction of ring B.

Next is a ratio graph of how I believe each planet is "pushed" by the sun due to the chemical reaction between the sun and our nine planets. I have shown that a planet will appear to increase in size when the reaction between the sun and that planet is greater. That is why Pluto is big and Mercury is small.

SKETCH 2.



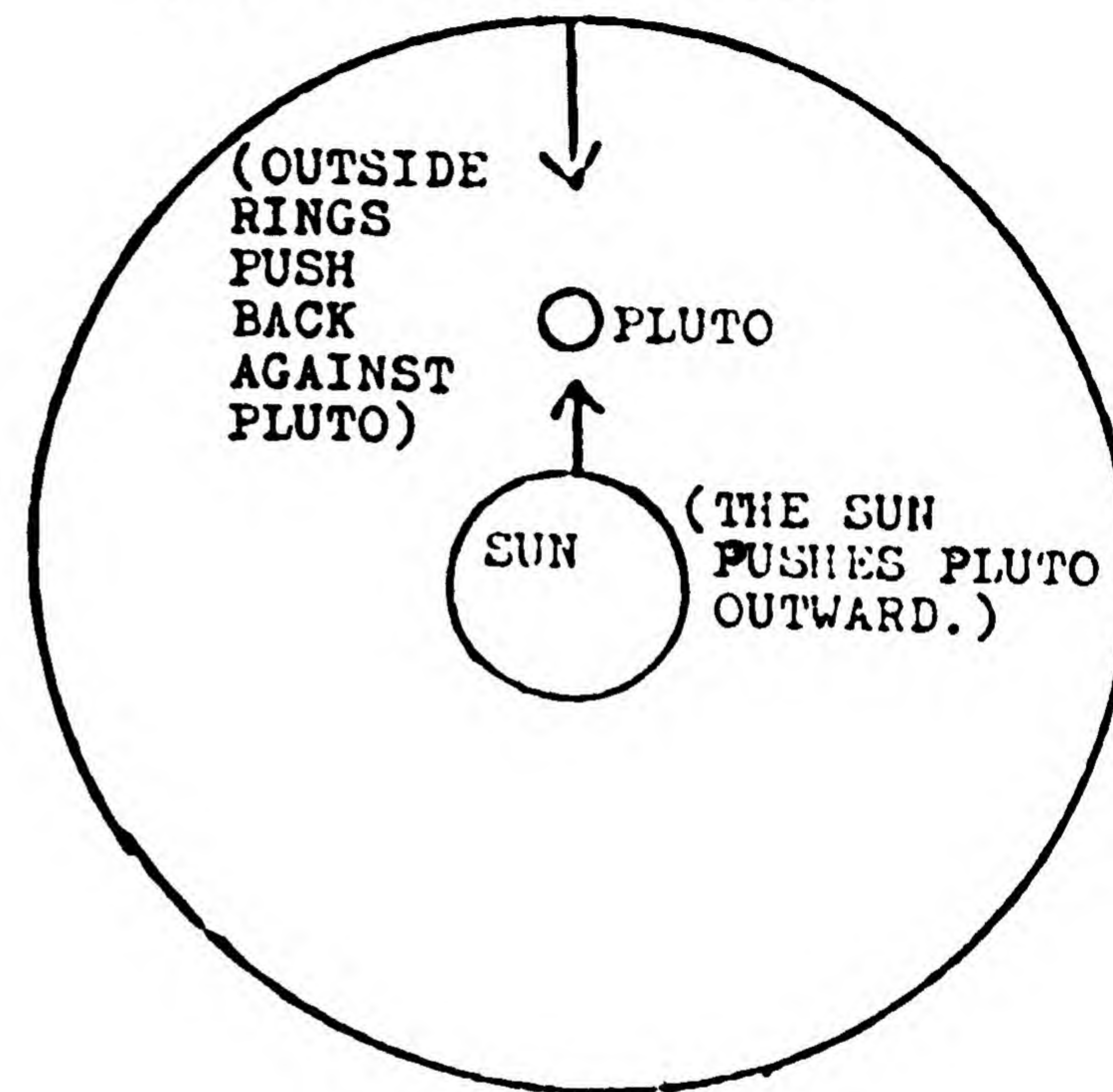
1. All the planets are pushing one another at all times but this force would be noticed only if one of these planets for one reason or another came close to another planet.
2. The sun "pushes" Mercury like a "pussycat". The reaction between the sun and Mercury is very small but the sun does have the magnetic repulsion to push Mercury out 36,000,000 miles.
3. All of the planets from Mercury to Pluto receive a gradual increase in this gravity repulsion by our sun.
4. The planet that receives the greatest repulsion from our sun is Pluto. The sun "pushes" Pluto like a "wild tiger." The chemical reaction, due to the permeability of these two bodies is so violent, that it pushes Pluto out 3,670,000,000 miles.
5. Jupiter with a mass of 318 looks very small in size compared in size to "baby" Pluto with a mass of .18.

The question that now comes to your mind may be, then why doesn't Pluto go way beyond 3,670,000,000 miles from the sun and just keep going outward? Why doesn't this happen to all of our planets? Why do they stay in the same area of distance all the time?

The truth is that all of the planets are getting further and further from the sun at all times. The moon is getting further from the earth. These changes are small but they are there. Here is why Pluto and the other planets don't go rushing away into the outer limits like wildfire.

SKETCH 3.

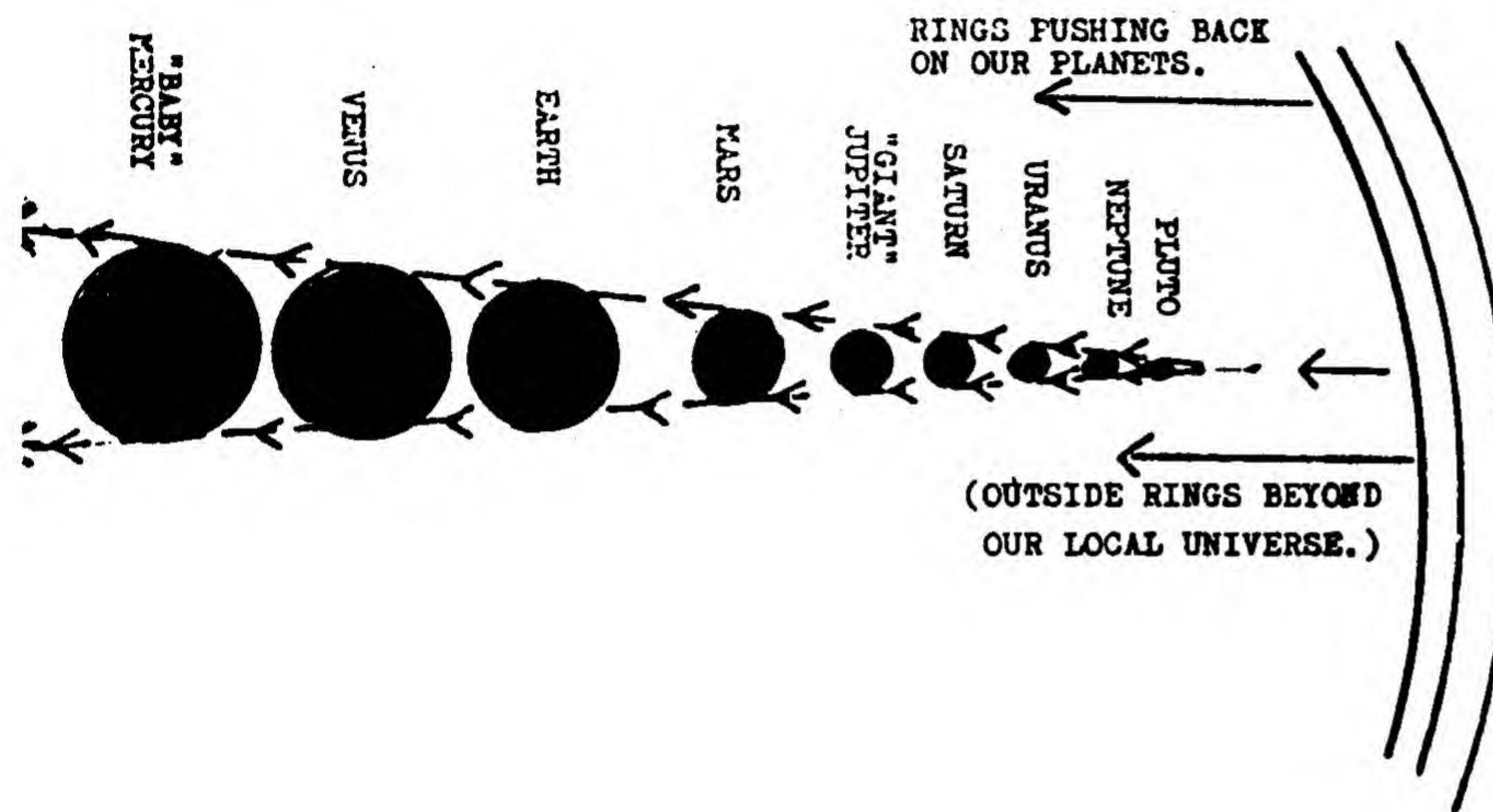
(RINGS BEYOND PLUTO.)



There are many, many rings beyond the local universe of our sun and our nine planets. These countless rings are *pushing back* against our sun and our nine planets. All of the planets are going faster each day outward in space, so the rings beyond us which have been developed by the Big Bang theory *retard* our outward movement to a point. The results are that the sun will push our planets outward and these many, many rings beyond us will, in turn *push back* against us and retard our outward progress of increasing speed.

The sketch below will show how I believe these rings beyond us react to the chemistry of our planets.

SKETCH 4.



The chemical reaction between the rings beyond our planets are just the opposite of the reaction between our planets and our sun.

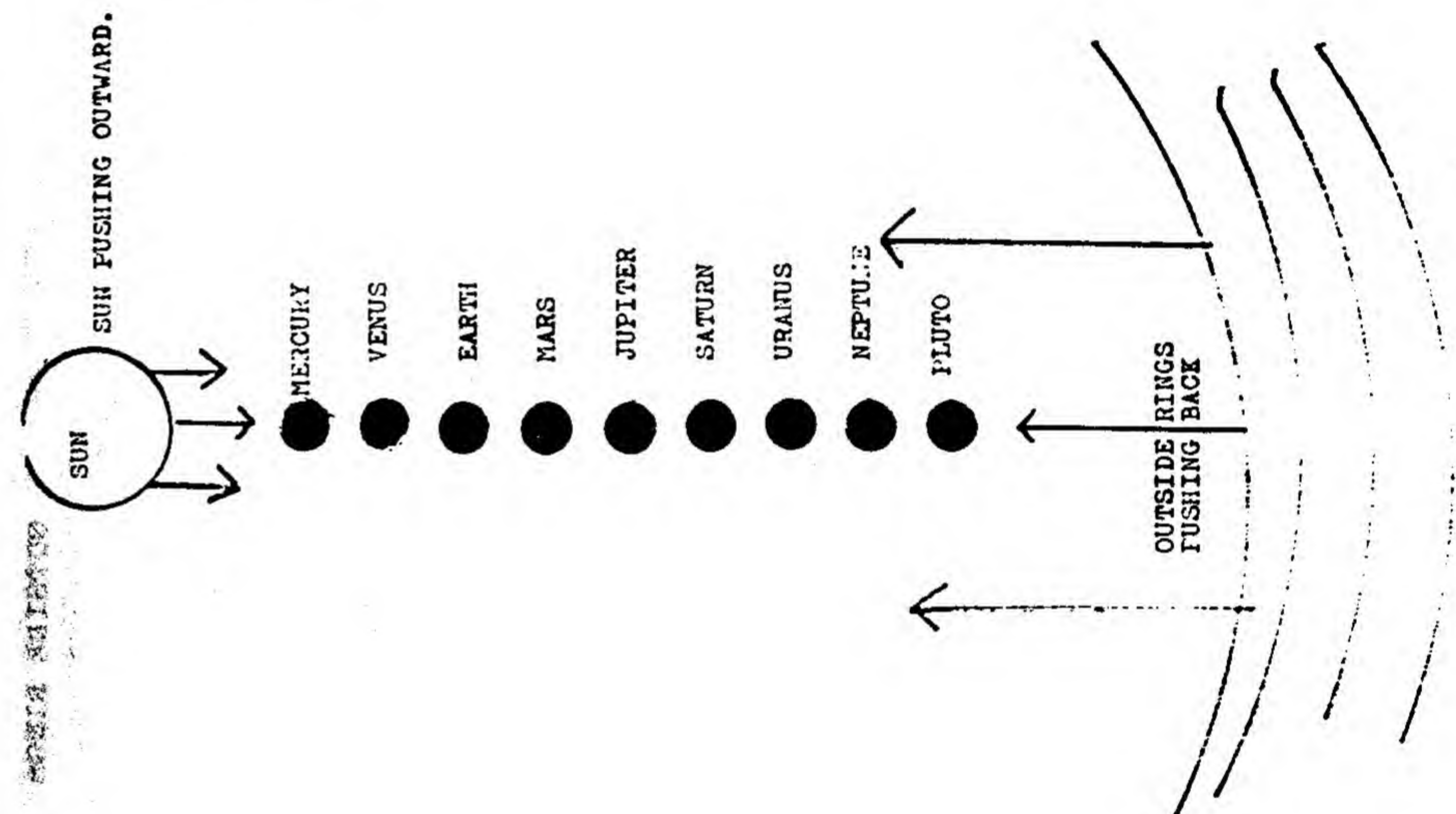
1. The rings *push* Mercury like a "wild tiger." It pushes Mercury all the way back to where it orbits at a distance of 36,000,000 miles from our sun.
2. These rings push Pluto the least. They push back on Pluto but they only have a magnetic repulsion effect to push Pluto 3,670,000,000 miles from our sun. So the rings act like a "pussycat" on Pluto.

3. All of the planets from Pluto to Mercury receive a gradual increase in this gravity repulsion from the outside rings beyond our local universe.

4. Jupiter with a mass of 318 looks very small compared to "baby" Mercury with a mass of only .06.

5. Pluto is a "pussycat" to these rings but Mercury reacts like a "wild tiger" to them.

SKETCH 5.



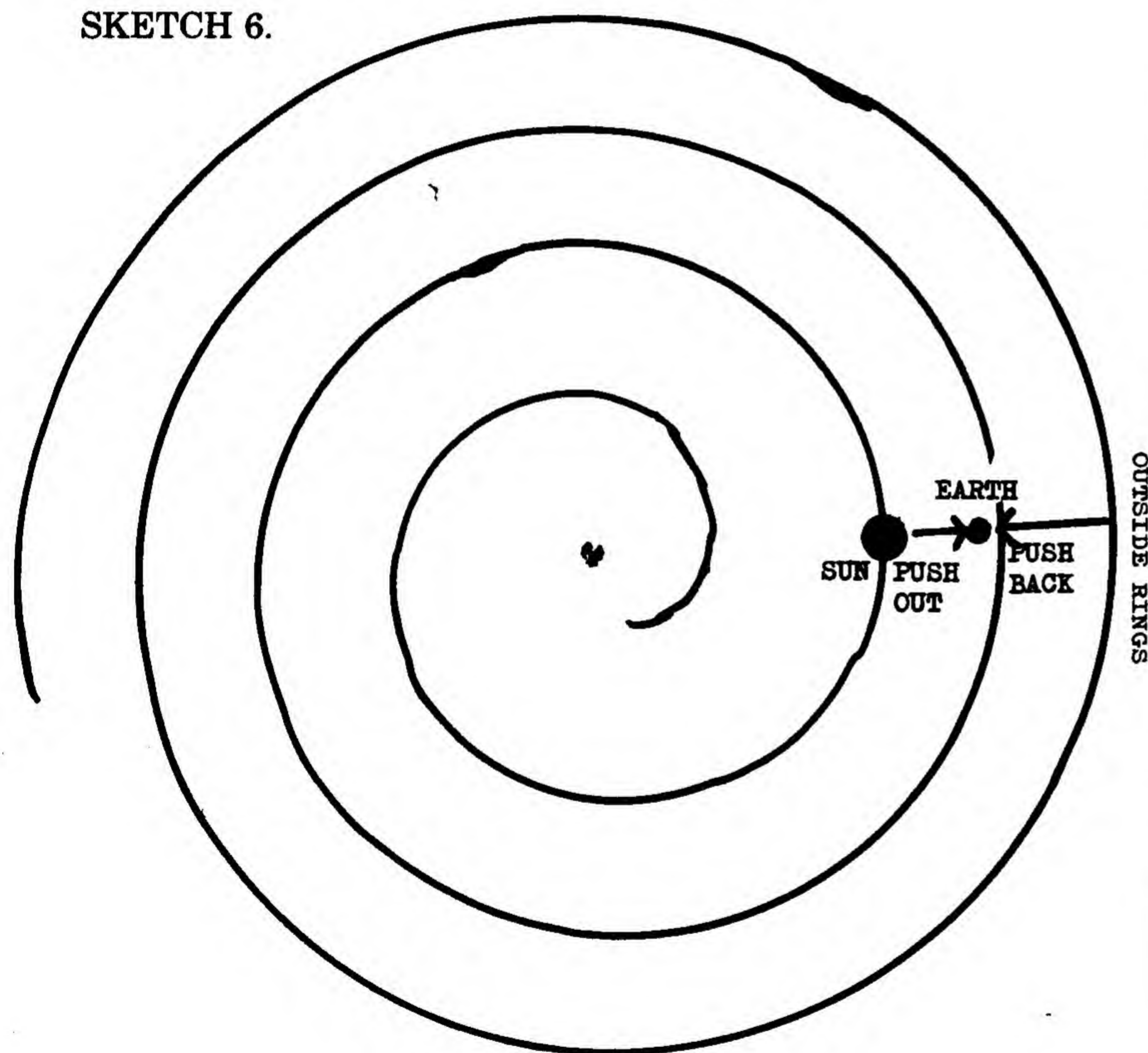
The outward push by the sun on the planet's chemical factor and the inward push by the outside rings on the planet's chemical factor will stabilize all of our planets in their orbits.

I will now give one of Newton's laws for stabilization of any heavenly body: "A body is stabilized by *equal and opposite forces*. If you will study this sketch you will see that all of our planets have been stabilized by *equal and opposite forces* from the sun and the outside rings. I have shown how all of the

planets look the same size in their positions in their orbits. The mass of Jupiter and Mercury is not the reason for repulsion; it is the chemical make-up, which is called *permeability* in magnetism that is the reason these planets line up as I have shown them. If you were able to physically exchange Pluto and Mercury and then release them both, they would go right back to their former locations. That is where their repelling chemical make-up will always put them.

This is a very rough sketch of the Milky Way.

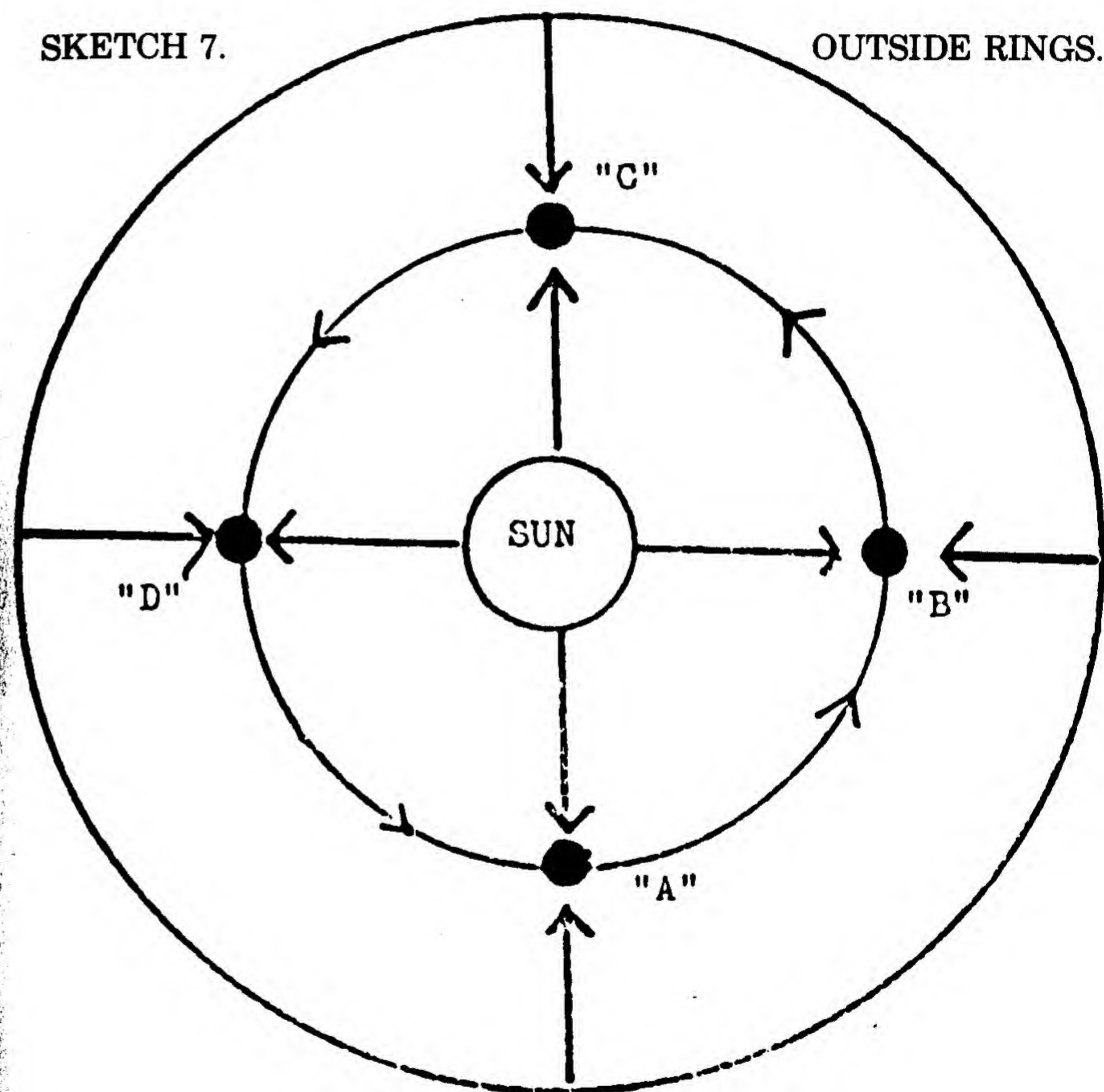
SKETCH 6.



I say it is the many millions of heavenly bodies beyond our local universe that push back on the earth against the outward push of the sun on earth that stabilizes our planet, as well as the other eight planets in their orbits. The *twist factor* and the *magnetic circular squeeze factor* are very evident in the sketch.

Let us look at our middle planet in distance, which is Uranus, in orbit 1,783,000,000 miles from our sun. It orbits once every 84 years.

SKETCH 7.



The push from the sun and the equal and opposite push from the outside rings are the same throughout the entire orbit of Uranus as well as the other planets.

I have shown Uranus at each 90 degree location of its orbit and this planet maintains its distance from the sun of approximately 1,783,000,000 miles. The overall look here brings out my *magnetic circular squeeze factor*.

So apparently, it does not make any difference how large or small an area is; it will still be under a *magnetic circular squeeze* at all times.

Chapter 6

VELOCITY VS. REPULSION BETWEEN HEAVENLY BODIES

1. *Velocity*: This is the speed of objects or bodies in space. Meteors hit our planet at speeds from seven miles per second, to forty miles per second. This is simple enough to visualize. The earth is going 18.4 m.p.s. in orbit, so if a body was just standing still in space we would collide at 18.4 mps. If this body were coming at us, then it would hit us at a greater speed. If our earth was going the same direction as the meteor then the speed would be less than 18.4 m.p.s.

2. *Repulsion*: I say gravity is magnetism, so I can give you a good comparison with the use of magnets *repelling*. This is how the physical exhibit was set up to prove this *velocity vs repulsion* factor.

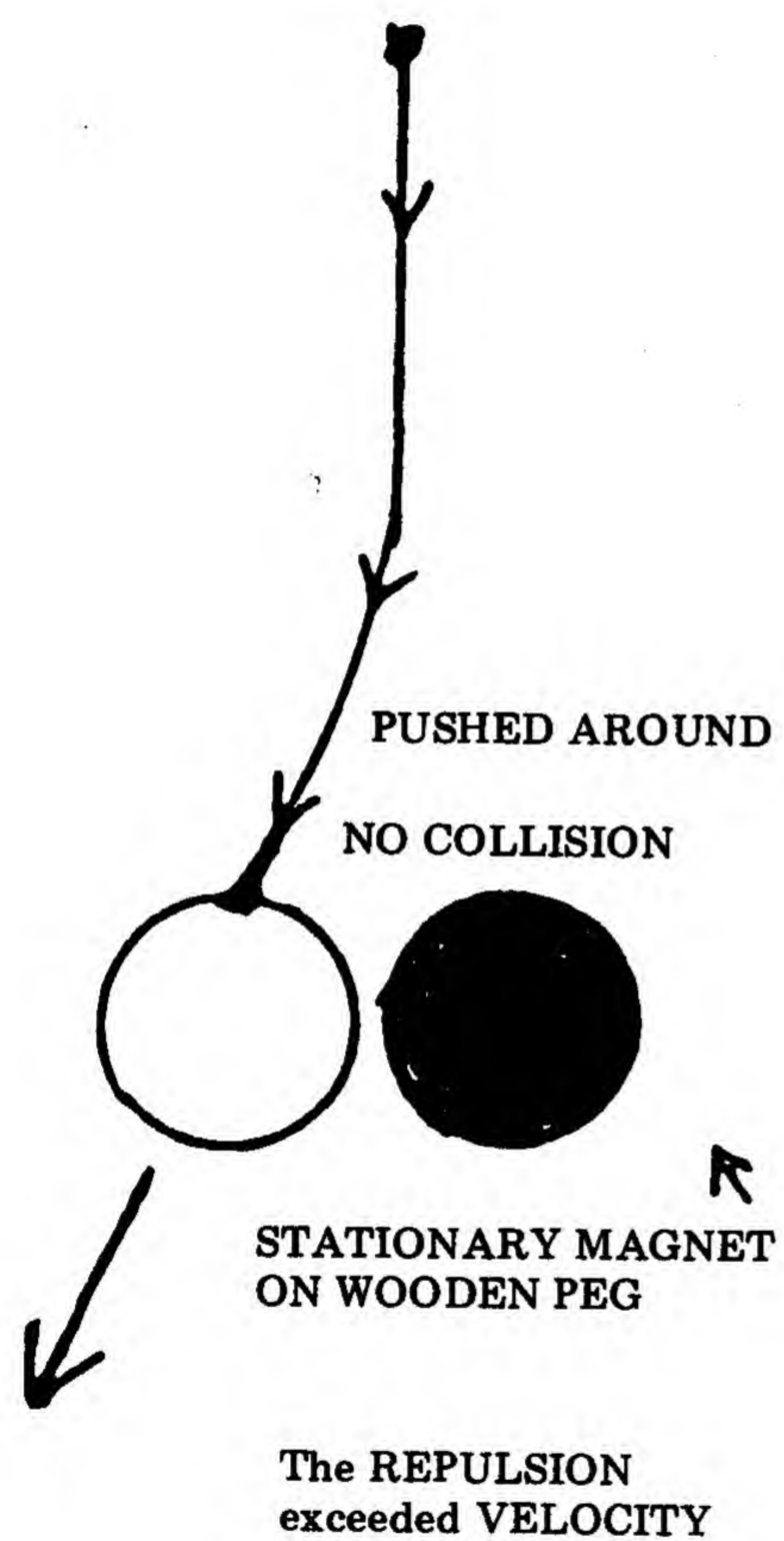
1. I took a very powerful magnet that was approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch square and it was shaped into a round ball by applying putty to its surface. This magnet was attached to a wooden peg and was held in place. A second magnet of the same type, which was also shaped round by paper-mâché and left to dry, was attached to a string that was two feet long and free to move when released from a 90 degree angle. I made three separate tests:

Test 1. I had the swinging magnet lined up so that it was aimed at the left side of the stationary magnet.

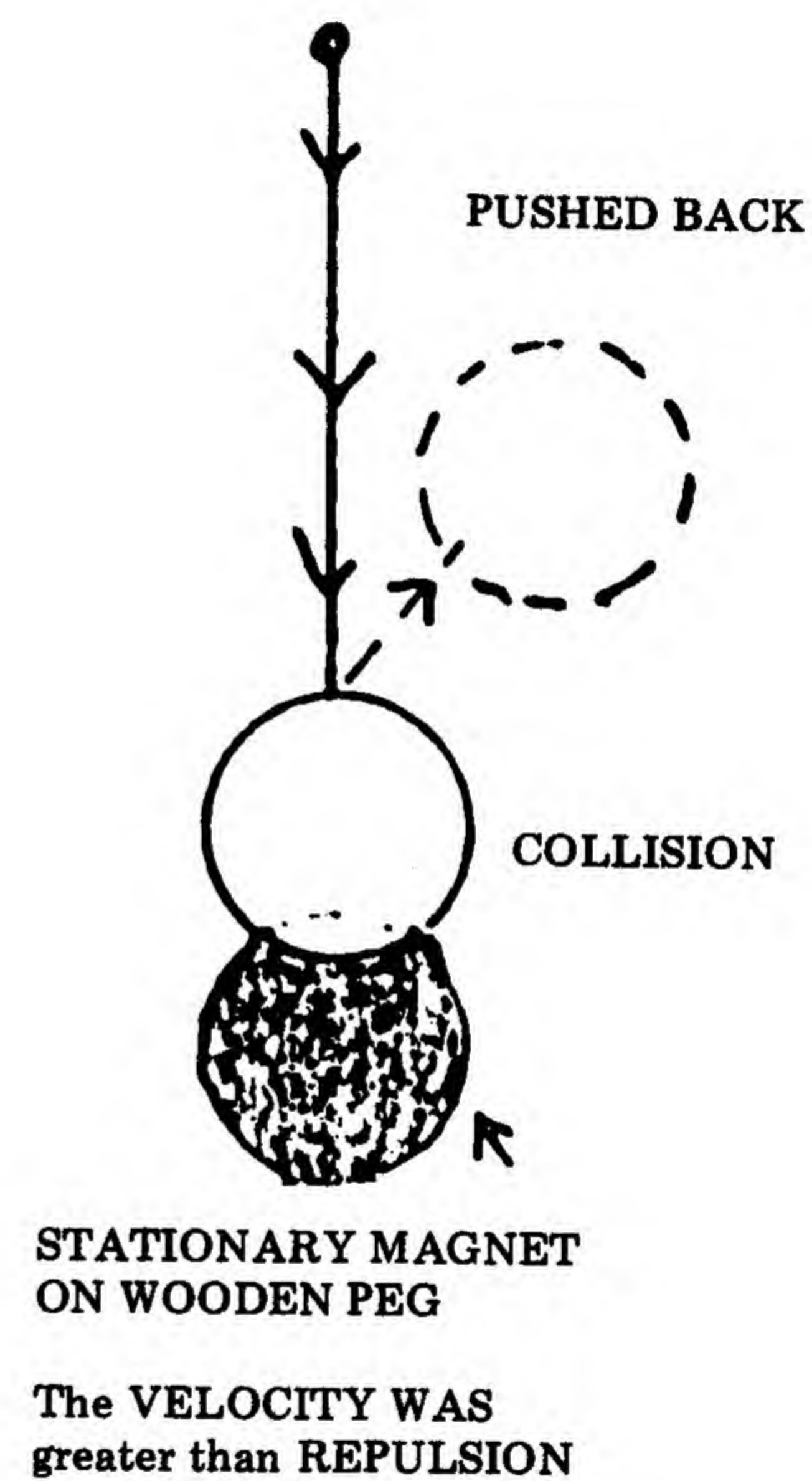
Test 2. I had the swinging magnet lined up so that it was aimed at the center of the stationary magnet.

Test 3. I had the swinging magnet lined up so that it was aimed at the right side of the stationary magnet. (All magnets had their north poles pointed up, so they would repel). I will now show the results of those three tests.

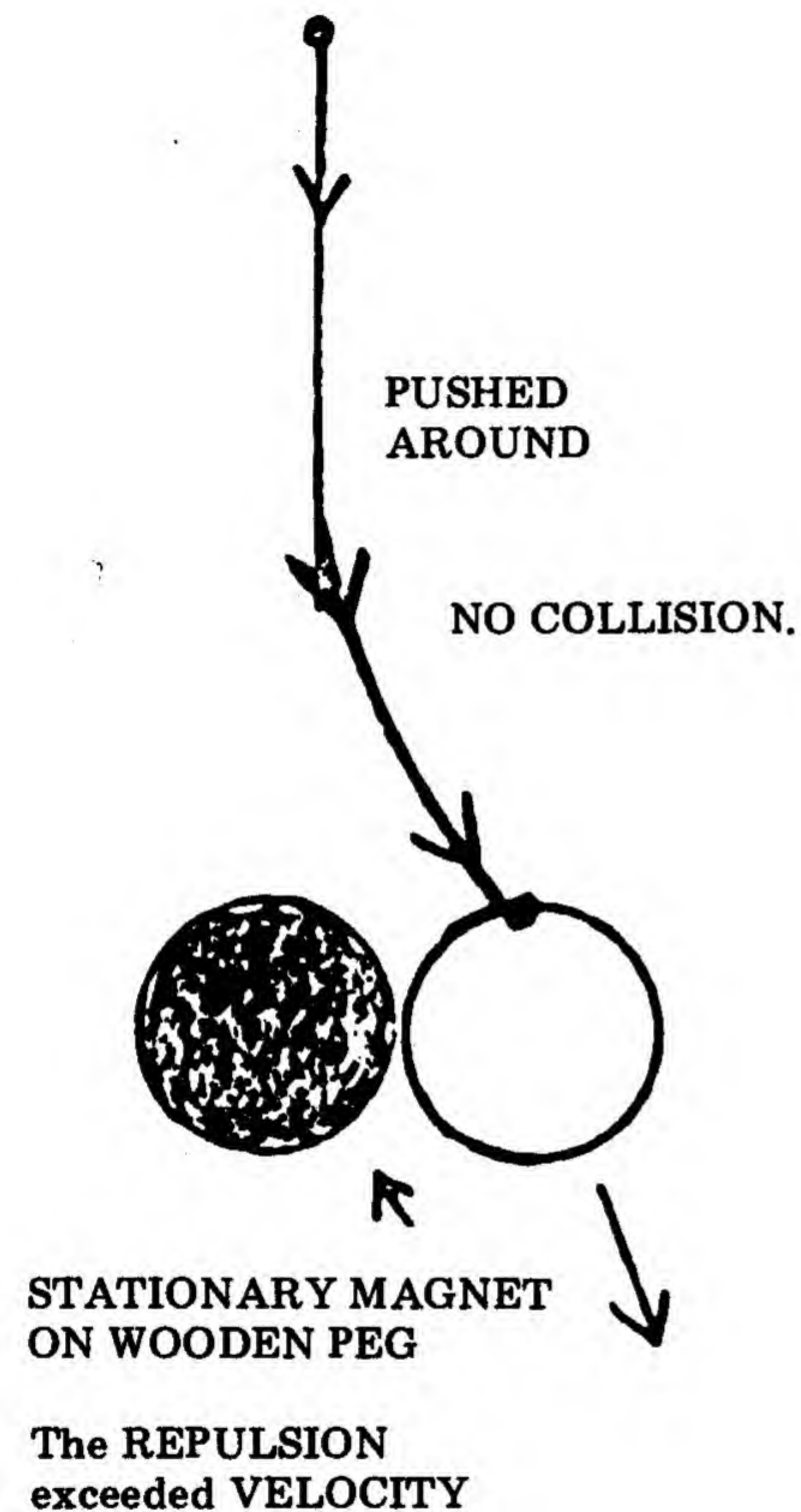
TEST #1.



TEST #2.



TEST #3.



These three tests were very simple experiments with magnetic bodies. You can get two magnets and perform the same tests.

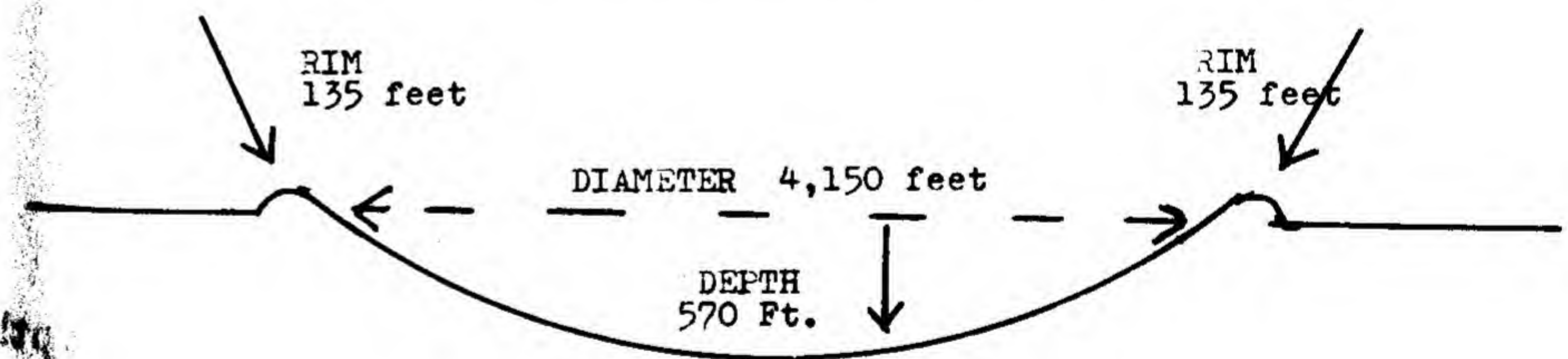
TEST 1. In this test the *repulsion factor* was greater than the *velocity factor* so the swinging magnet was pushed around the stationary magnet. (no collision) to the left. Check page 80.

TEST 2. In this test the *velocity factor* was greater than the *repulsion factor* so the swinging magnet hit the stationary magnet. This collision put a perfect round hole in the surface of the stationary magnet that had the soft putty on it. After the collision the swinging magnet was pushed back into space. Check page 81.

TEST 3. In this test the *repulsion factor* was greater than the *velocity factor* and the swinging magnet was pushed around the stationary magnet. (no collision). to the right. Check page 82.

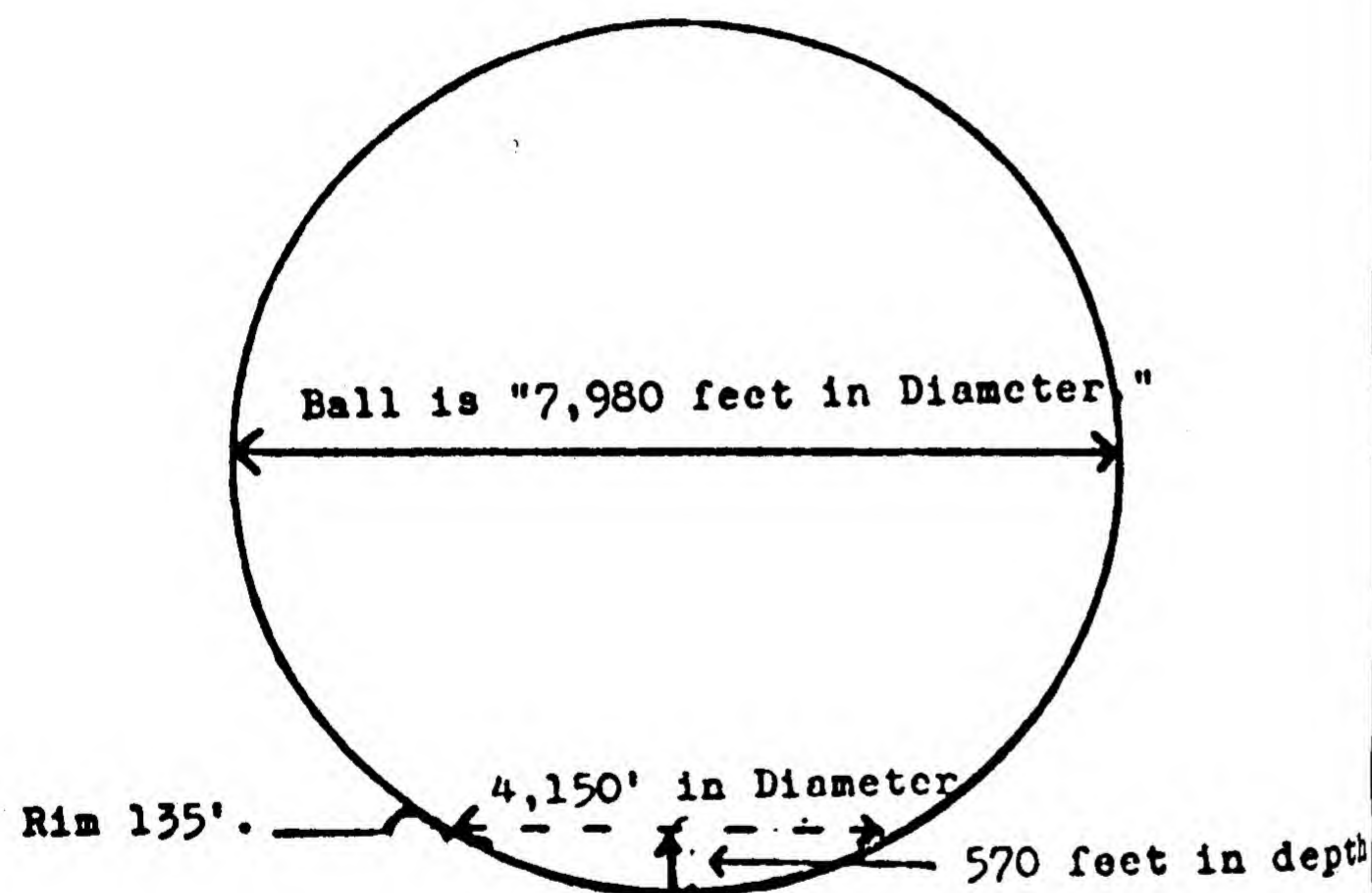
In the above three experiments I would say that it would be possible for heavenly bodies to collide, providing that they were *in direct line with one another* and the velocity of the two masses exceeded the repulsion of the two masses. Has this ever happened here on earth?

There are many such holes here on earth. I will go into a limited discussion of the ones in Arizona and Canada.



I will now bring out the velocity vs. Repulsion factor of mine with the aid of the sketch above which represents the Canyon Diablo Crater in Arizona. The dimensions of the crater are as follows: The diameter is 4,150 feet. The depth is 570 feet. A rim rises above the floor of the desert 135 feet.

If you were to drop a sixteen-pound shot put into a wet sandy beach you would find the identical type hole after the sixteen-pound shot put has been removed. The hole would be round; it would be wider in diameter than in depth; and It would create a rim around the edges. (I dropped a 16-pound shotput into a sandy wet beach and it made almost the same ratio-type hole as shown in the sketch of the Canyon Diablo Crater.)



If a sphere hit the earth and left a crater with a diameter of 4,150 feet and a depth of 570 feet, then this sphere would have a diameter of 7,980 feet.

I say that a sphere 7,980 feet in diameter hit our earth in Arizona many, many years ago and left a crater with a depth of 570 feet, a diameter of 4,150 feet, and created a rim around this hole 135 feet high.

This sphere came in direct line with the earth and had greater velocity than repulsion so it hit the earth. Then this sphere was pushed back into space by the repulsion factor between our earth and this unknown intruder.

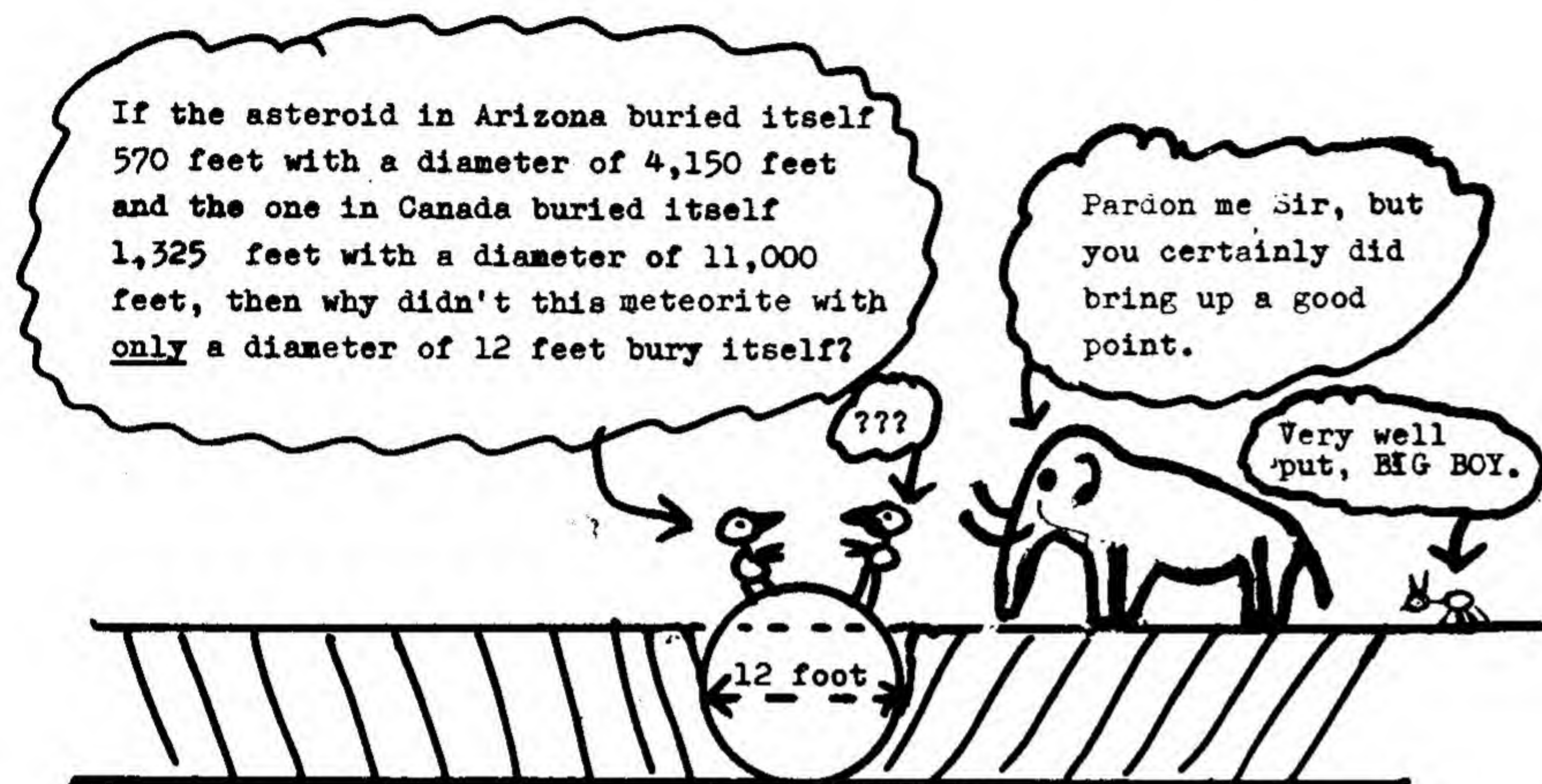
Check my second experiment on page 81 and you can readily see how it applies here. They have dug over 1,400 feet below the surface of this crater in Arizona and nothing was found. I believe they will not find anything below the crater because the asteroid that made this hole was pushed back into space. In 1932, 1936, 1937 and 1968 respectively, the asteroids Apollo, Adonis, Hermes and Icarus, all with diameters of about one mile, passed within an unsafe distance of earth. People were very upset because they came so close to our earth, but no one seems to know where these asteroids are today.

There are a number of asteroids, usually not much larger in diameter than a mile, that orbit our sun irregularly and often their orbits cut across the orbits of our planets.

The asteroid, Hermes, is almost a perfect sphere and it is this body which buzzed the earth in 1937 and is now missing.

The angle at which it approached the earth made the repulsion factor between Hermes and Earth *greater* than the velocity factor between these two bodies, and Hermes was pushed away or "buzzed the earth." If Hermes "buzzed" the earth in 1937, then why didn't the earth attract Hermes into it? Newton said that when you cut distance in half between two heavenly bodies, then the attraction factor is four times greater, which is the basis of Newton's Inverse Square Law of a pull between heavenly bodies. I say they didn't hit due to repulsion being greater than velocity as Test 1 and Test 3 show on pages 80 and 82.

It is not unusual to read about a heavenly body "buzzing earth" every now and then. I don't recall the exact date but it was sometime in the early 1970's, when a "huge body" came within thirty-five miles of Salt Lake City and yet it did not hit the earth.



The largest meteorite to be found is approximately 12 feet in diameter and it fell at some unknown date in southwest Africa, and it is visible above the ground.

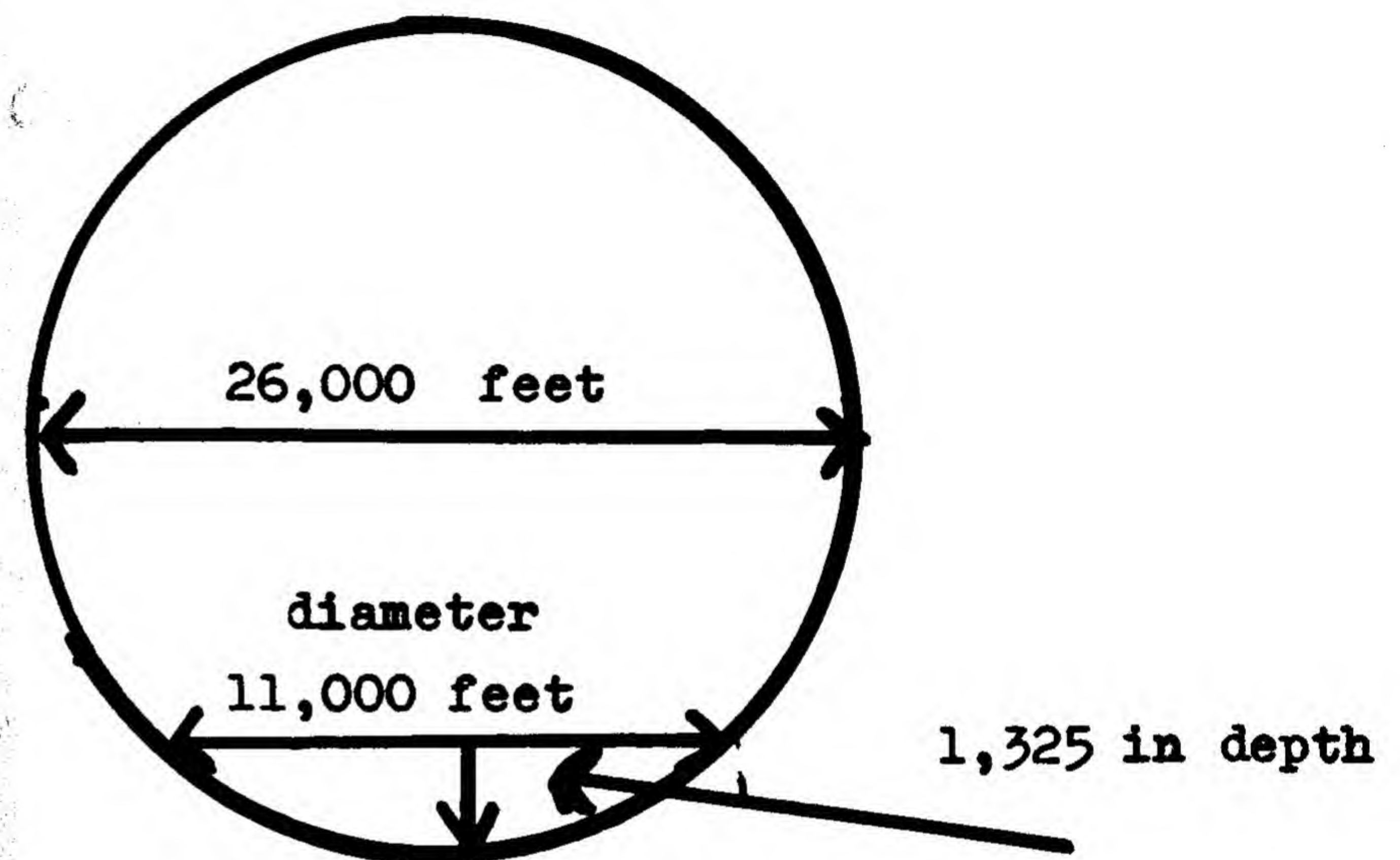
All meteorites enter our earth between 7 and 40 miles per second. Let us say this meteorite hit the surface of the earth at the same velocity as the asteroids in Arizona and Canada did. How could it be physically possible for those two asteroids to bury themselves 570 feet and 1,325 feet, and yet this 12 foot meteorite failed to bury itself?

Let us use a little logic with this physics problem. We know it is much harder to drive a big elephant into the earth than a small ant.

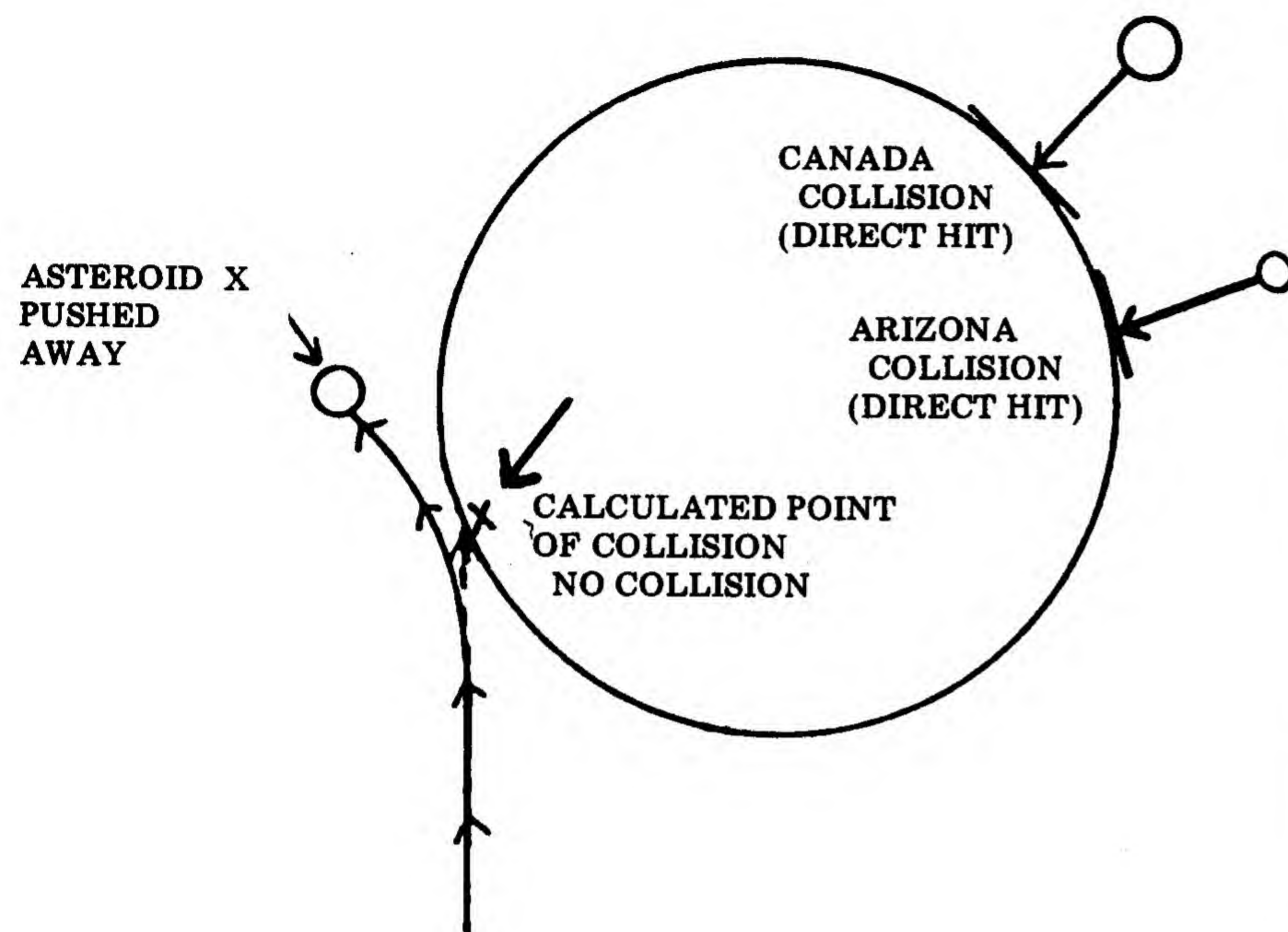
You can readily see that the crater called Canyon Diablo in Arizona with a diameter of 4,150 feet could have been very easily caused by one of the "missing asteroids" that hit our earth and was "pushed back" into outer space.

The new Quebec crater in Canada has a hole that is 11,000 feet in diameter and is 1,325 feet in depth.

I have worked out this ratio and the sphere that made this hole and was repulsed back into space had a diameter of 26,000 feet or about five miles.

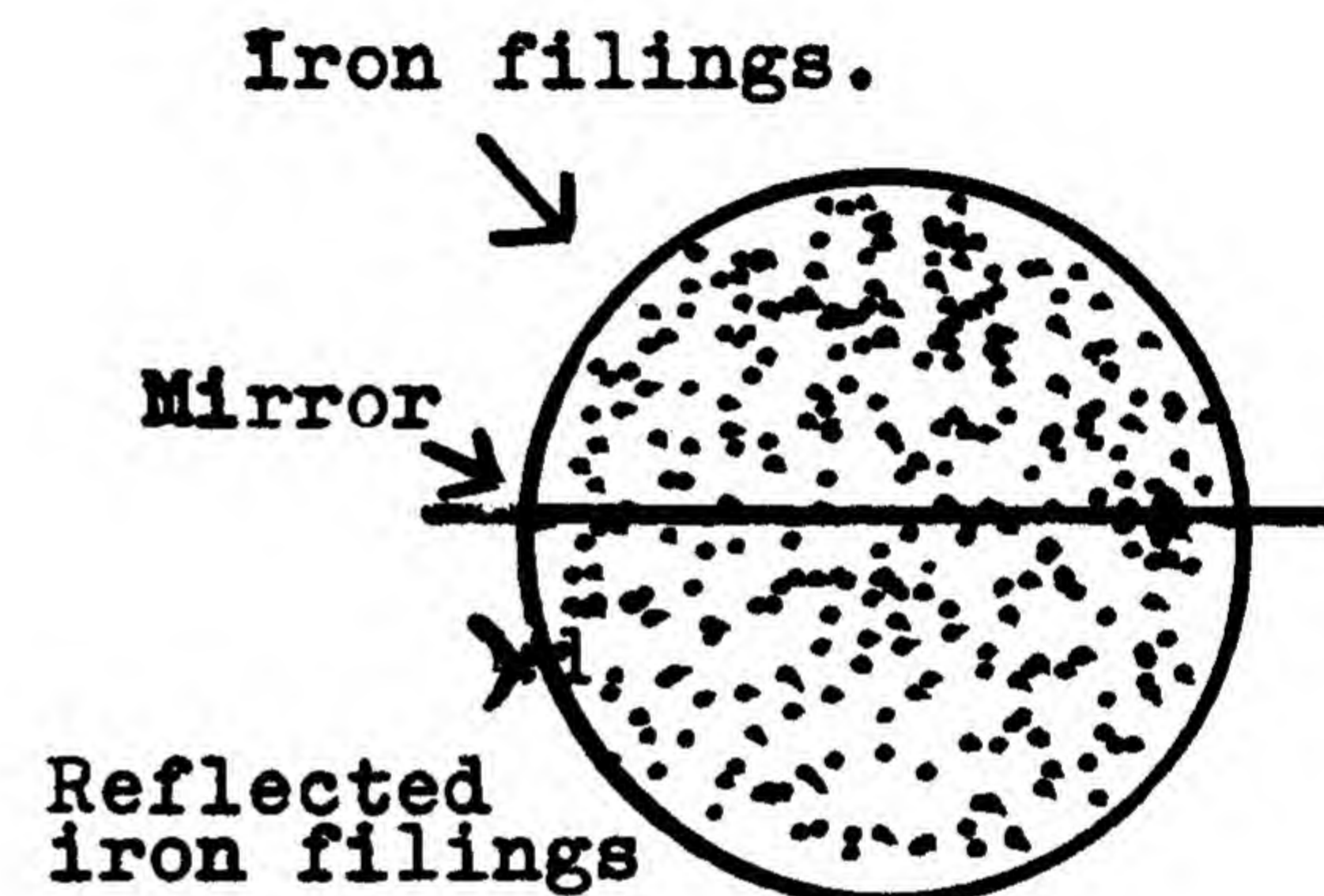


Do you believe this asteroid that made this large hole in Canada is buried over 1,325 below the surface of our earth, or do you believe my theory that this asteroid of 26,000 feet in diameter was "pushed back" into space when it struck our earth?

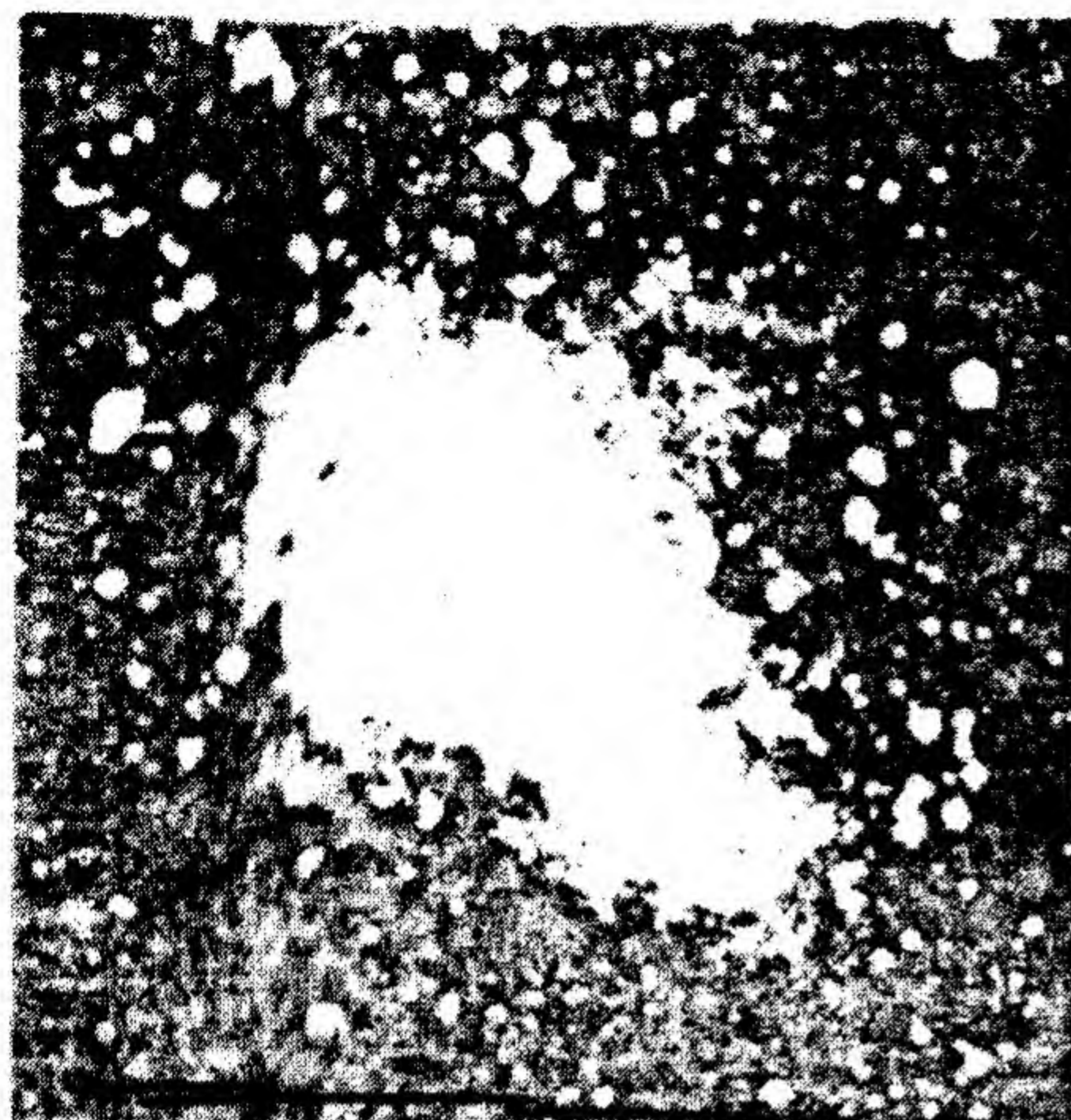


You can see that the two craters in the earth, one in Arizona and the other one in Canada, were caused by asteroids that came at the earth in a *straight, direct line* and hit the earth. Once again proving my theory that velocity exceeding repulsion will cause a collision between any two bodies. The asteroid marked X has approached the earth from the left and the Repulsion Factor between these two bodies is greater than the Velocity Factor, so asteroid X has been "pushed off" and it did not collide with the earth. In my opinion we are lucky that God made all bodies push apart, otherwise we would never venture outside without a good supply of band-aids plus safety shoes and a hard hat.

Chapter 7 MY MAGNETIC CIRCULAR SQUEEZE THEORY



On page 33 I showed how I was able to shape the iron filings into a half sphere by pouring them on top of a horseshoe magnet. This was done with my theory of a *magnetic circular squeeze factor*. The sketch shows a complete sphere of iron filings with the aid of a mirror that reflects the perfect half a sphere.



Squeeze started.



More squeeze.



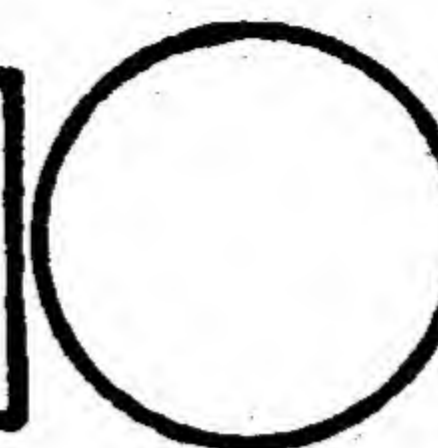
Earth shaped round.

How Did We Get Here?

(The Times Herald)

This demonstrates how our earth was developed. You can see in the above from #1, #2 and #3 that my magnetic circular squeeze is very evident in the shaping of our earth into almost a perfect sphere, just as the iron filings were shaped.

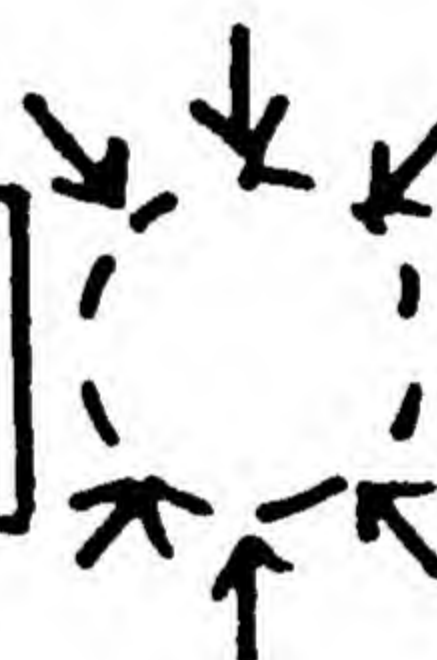
Electro-
Magnet-OFF



Electro-
Magnet-OFF

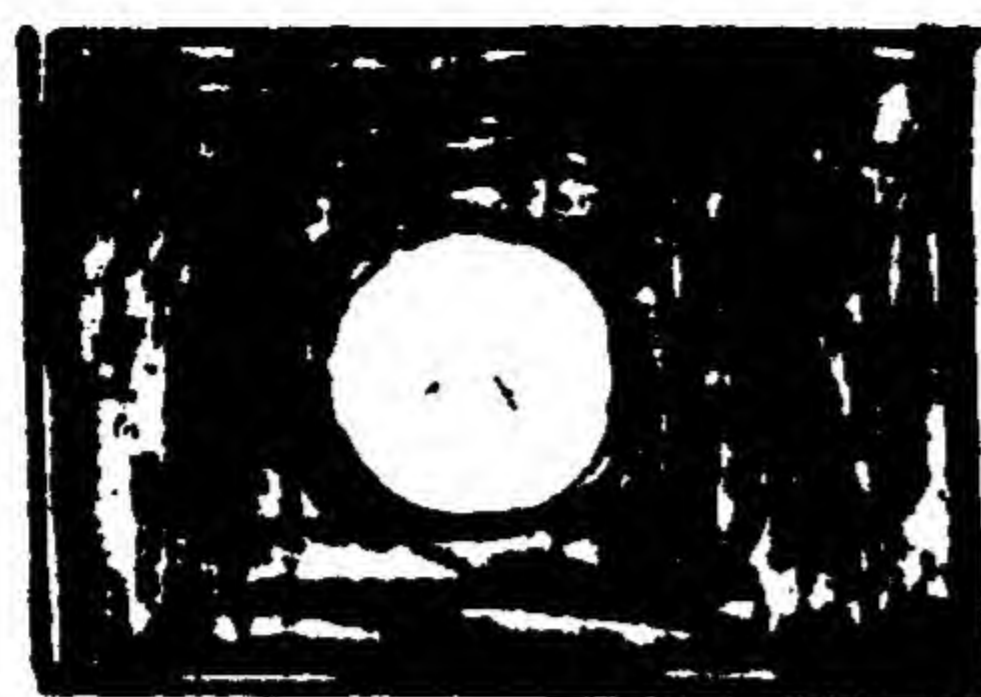
I shaped a piece of steel wool so it was one inch in diameter and hollow inside, then it was placed between two electro-magnets that were turned off.

Electro-
MAGNET-ON



Electro-
Magnet-ON.

When the electromagnets were turned on, the hollow ball of steel wool was squeezed into a smaller sphere. The hollow sphere of steel wool had no material inside of it to pull it in, so it had to be squeezed by outside forces. This is the same action shown on page 90 with planet Earth.



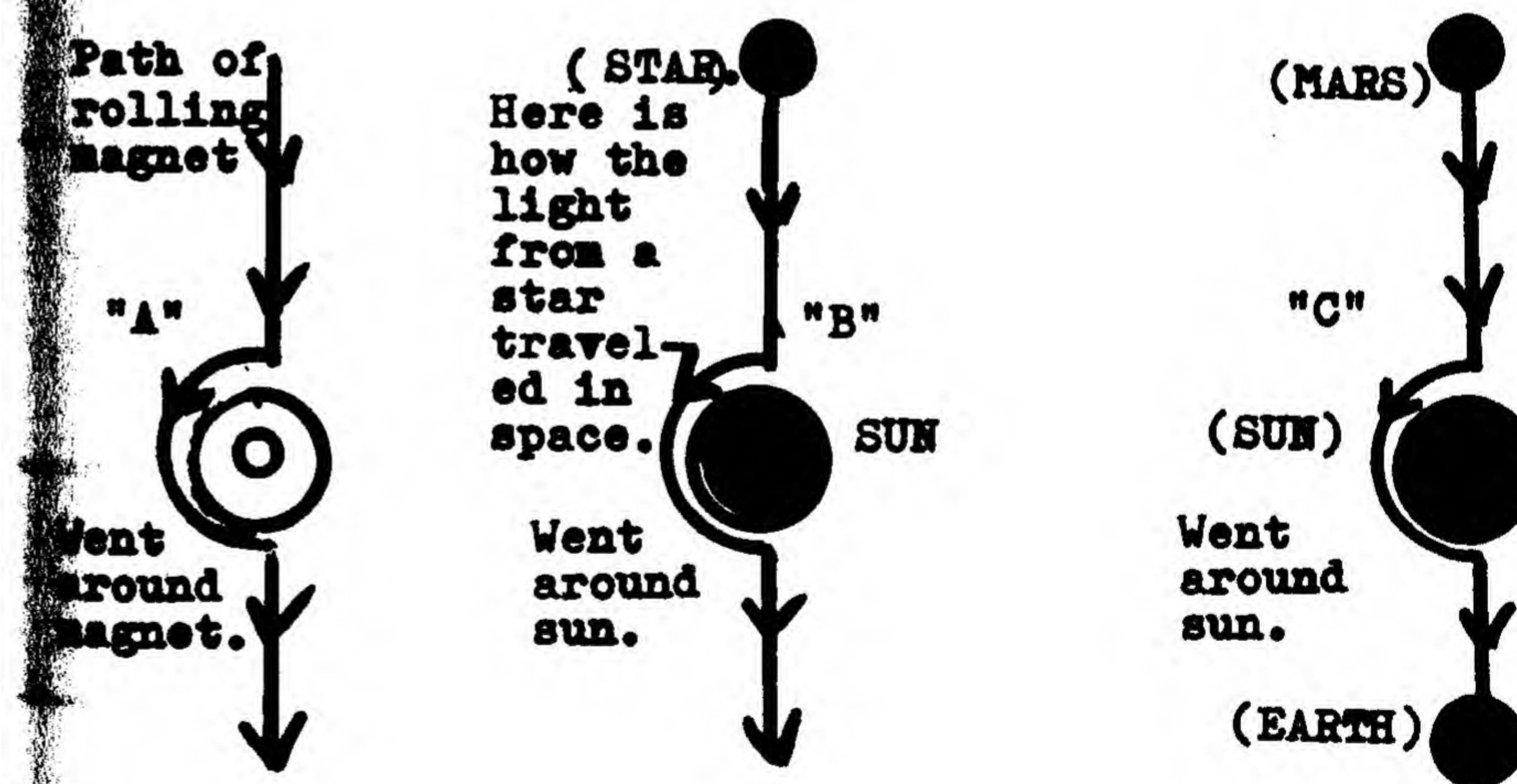
I placed a very powerful permanent magnet against the screen of a black and white television tube and it caused a white circle to be shaped by a magnetic circular squeeze. Once again check page 90 to see how our earth was shaped round.

Note: Don't try this on your color set unless you want to pay to have it realigned.

This is a small part of a watch's main spring. When I placed a powerful horseshoe magnet under the watch's main spring, the main spring was squeezed into a small sphere, once again proving that the magnetic circular squeeze is a force that squeezes objects from the outside in to the center. It also again showed there wasn't any material in the inside to pull the main spring in to the center.



My thoughts were that all bodies were magnetic and this magnetic factor was gravity. I felt that if bodies did approach one another that they would feel a stronger push between them and not hit one another. This is based on the law of "likes repel," but I had another thought and that was: What would be the action between magnetic bodies that approached one another at right angles? I took one magnet and put it flat-wise on a piece of glass, then put a second magnet about one foot from the first magnet and tilted the glass so the second magnet would roll down towards the first magnet. When the rolling magnet approached the one lying down, it rolled around the magnet, made a perfect half circle and continued on its way. I realized that I had just built an exhibit that proved Einstein's theory of warping and bending of objects akin to magnetic fields in which they lay, which he said would be true even for a ray of light from one heavenly body going around another heavenly body. The ray of light theory was proven to be true in 1919, four years after he'd presented it.



This is how the radio beam traveled from Mars to earth going around our sun. This was done recently.

The sketch in "A" is my physical experiment of a round life-saver magnet bending or warping around another magnetic body as Einstein had predicted, which is shown in sketch "B." In my theory this is called a *magnetic circular squeeze*.

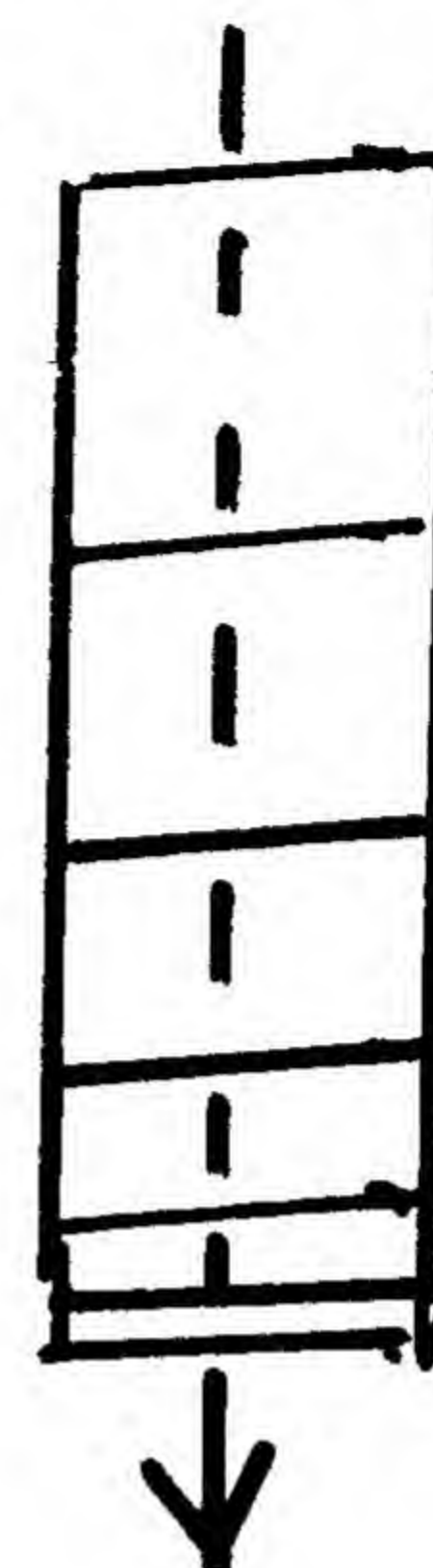
In "B" Einstein predicted in 1915 by his theory of gravity being magnetic that light rays from a star would warp or bend around the sun. During an eclipse in 1919 this was found to be true. It was this prediction that made many people in the science world believe that Einstein had overthrown Newton's theory of gravity. Many scientists today still believe he did. I feel model "A" confirms the Einstein Theory, which is just one more area where our theories mesh. In "C" they recently sent a radio beam from Mars to the earth when the sun was in between these two bodies. The beam traveled over a span of 200 million miles. It left Mars then traveled from Einstein's prediction.



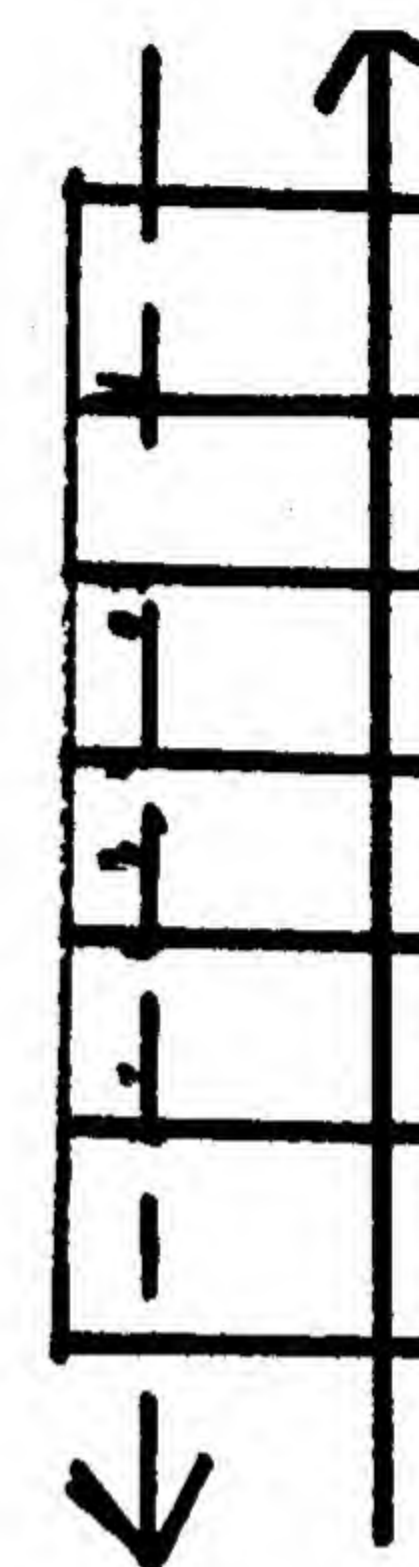
Local Researchers Propose
New Theory of Gravitation

Slinky Toy Model

(MODEL "A")



(MODEL "B")



Broken arrow is *downward push* of gravity.

I studied the Slinky toy and it seemed odd to me that if gravity were a pull from the earth, then why did the rings on the Slinky Toy closest to the earth show the least amount of pull? The only explanation possible, in my opinion, was that gravity was pushing the rings of the Slinky toy downward. So I took a Slinky Toy and put it in a glass tube and tied both ends to mountings and pushed water up through the glass tube. When the upward push of water equalled the downward push of gravity, then all rings became even as shown above to the right. The broken arrow is the downward push of gravity and the solid arrow is the upward push of water. When the upward push of water exceeds the downward push of gravity, then

the rings are compressed at the top and stretched at the bottom. This is just the opposite of model "A." I have also pushed air up through the tube and it had the same results as the upward push of water through the tube. David Hatfield above, won an Honorable Mention in 1971 at a Major Cal Expo Science Fair with this exhibit of mine.

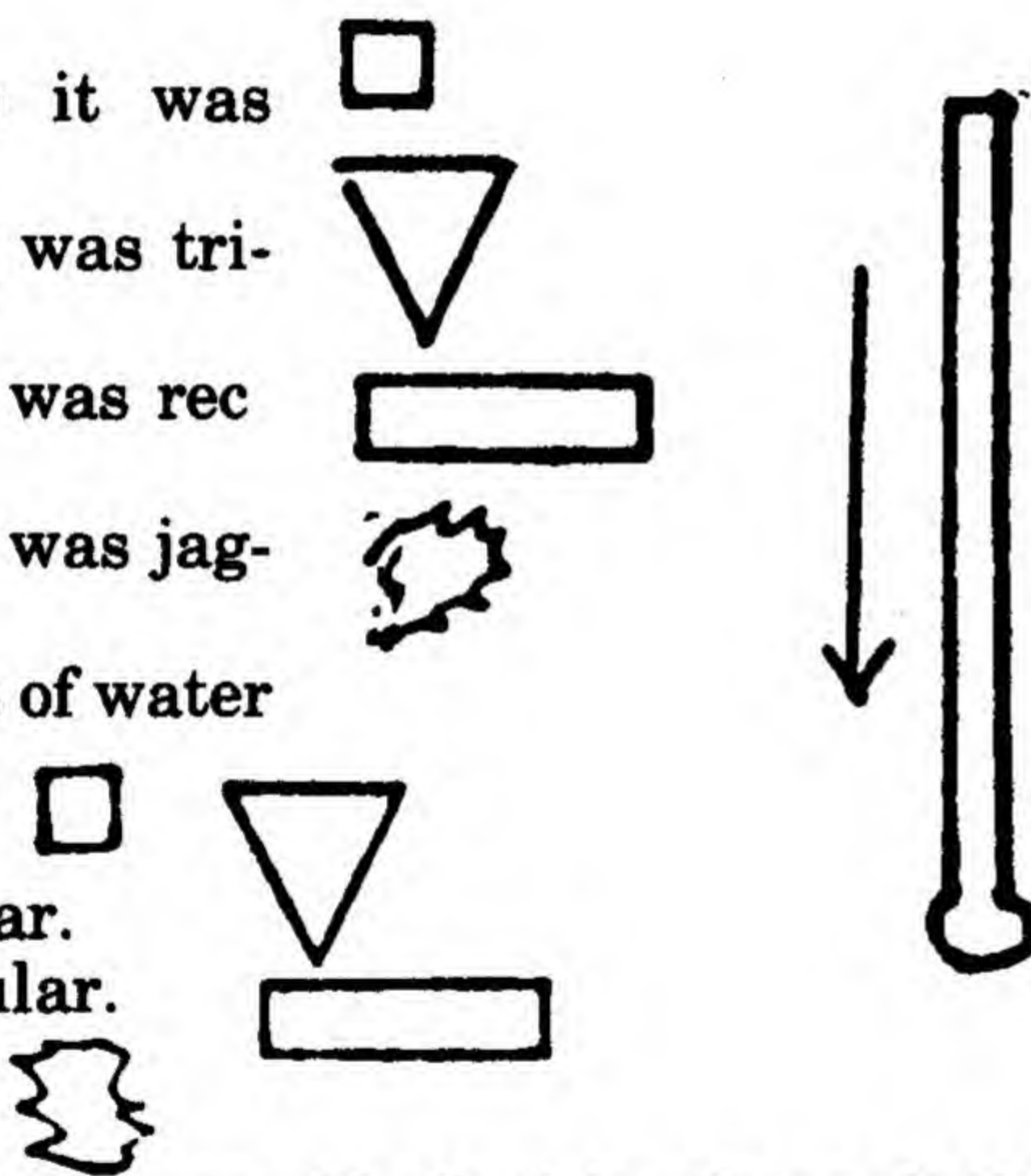
I felt so strongly about this magnetic circular squeeze being the reason that our sun, our earth, Mars, our moon, oranges, apples, raindrops, etc. are round, that I made the following tests.

I ran a small amount of water over a stick and let the water drop off. The water always came off the end of the stick in a round ball.

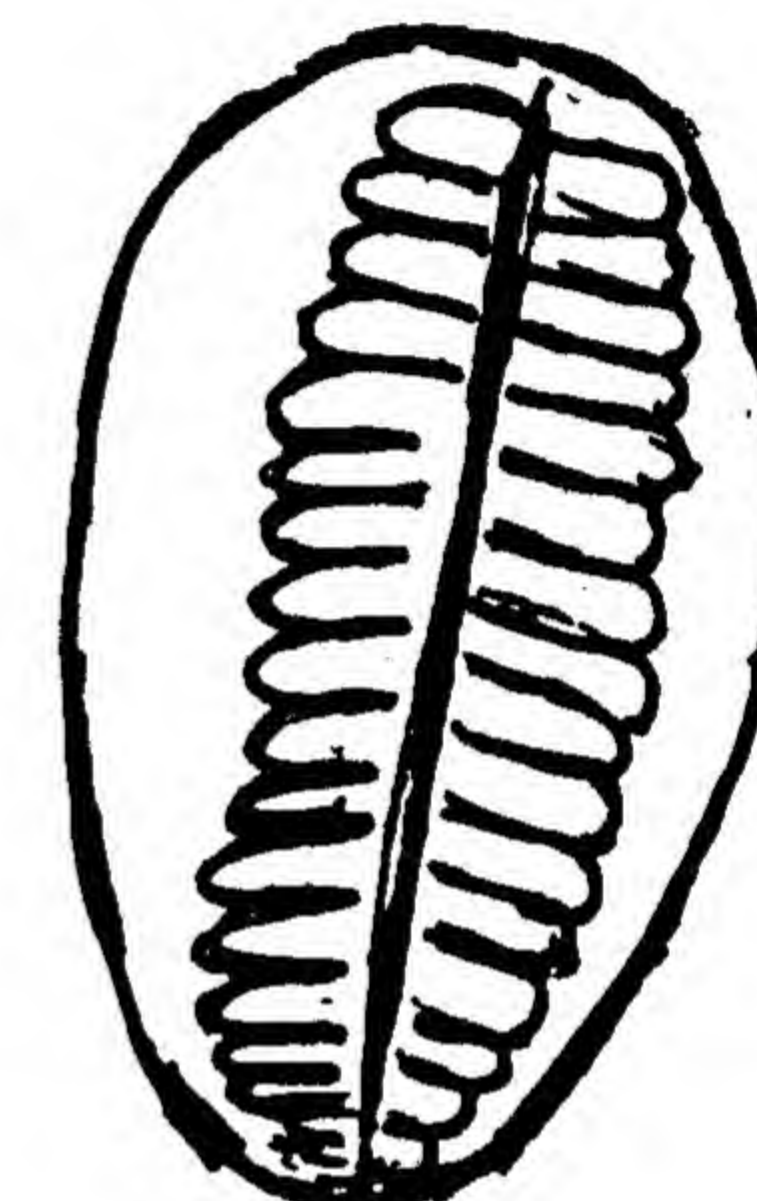
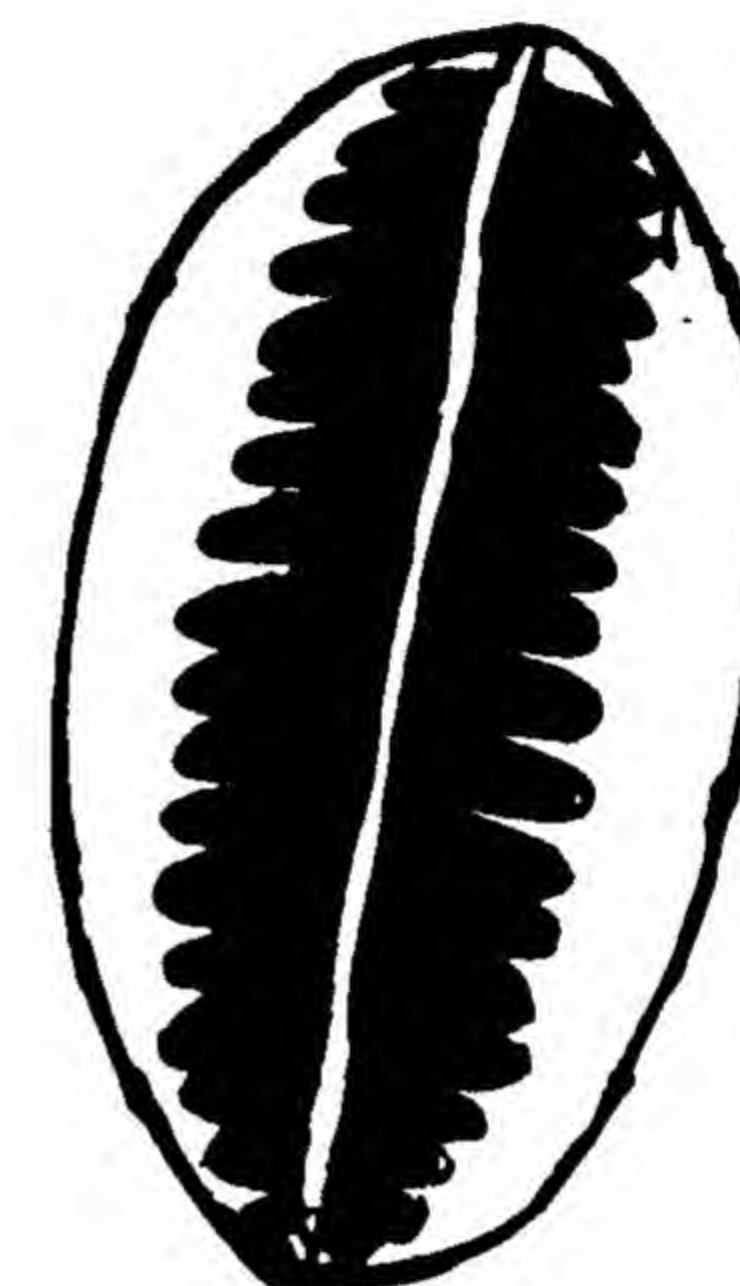
1. Trimmed the stick so it was square.
2. Trimmed the stick so it was triangular.
3. Trimmed the stick so it was rectangular.
4. Trimmed the stick so it was jagged.

I then ran small amounts of water through a straw.

1. Made the straw square.
2. Made the straw triangular.
3. Made the straw rectangular.
4. Made the straw jagged.



Water always dropped off in a round ball. Scientists call this "surface tension." I say it is a "magnetic circular squeeze". How would surface tension know enough to shape a drop of water round from a square stick? Surface tension isn't a computer. As Einstein said, objects will warp or bend when they lie in magnetic fields. All material large or small in my theory is magnetic in nature, so Einstein's Theory and Wright's Theory would apply here.



"A" SIDE

"B" SIDE

(PECOPTERIS UNITA) Found at Mazo Creek, Grundy, Colorado.
(Many such rocks have been found.)

The above rock's characteristic is a hairline crack in the center and when it is tapped very gently the rock will separate and a leaf will be found inside.

The following is my theory of why the leaf was in this rock.

1. When this leaf fell to the ground, the magnetic factor of the lines of force from our sun caused a buildup of impurities around the leaf by a magnetic circular squeeze.
2. This can be proven by the fact that every drop of rain that

falls has an impurity in the center around which the drop of rain shapes itself.

3. You can see how the shape of the rock from the outside has followed the shape of the leaf on the inside.

4. When they *seed clouds*, particles are put in the clouds for moisture to form around them and fall to the ground as rain-drops.

5. I think that this rock would form around a leaf and the position of the rock would depend upon the position of the leaf as it rested on the earth.

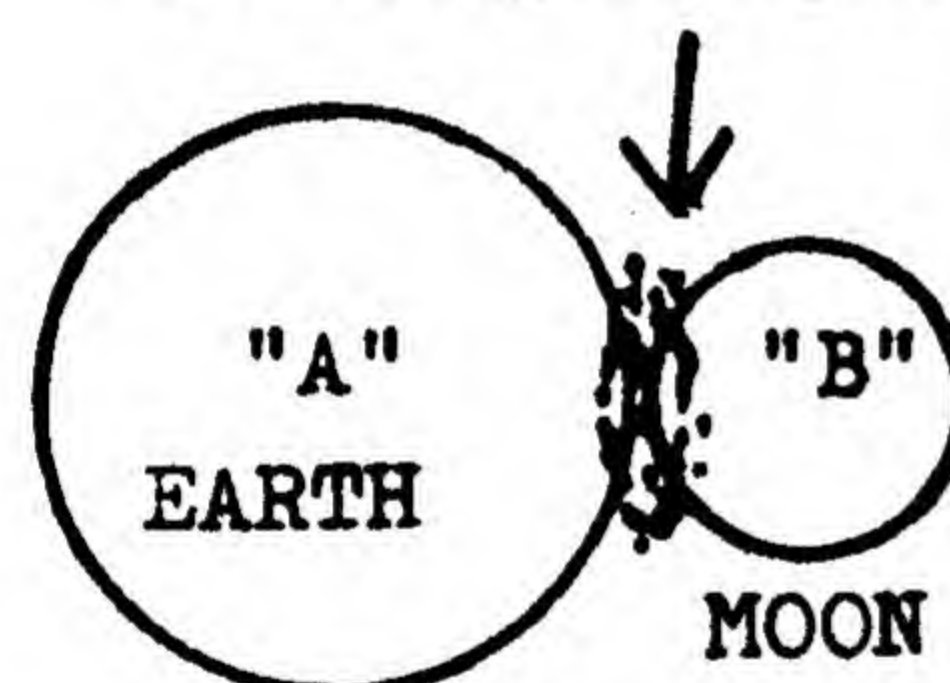
6. Side "A" has raised leaves but the stem is indented.

7. Side "B" has indented leaves but the stem is raised.

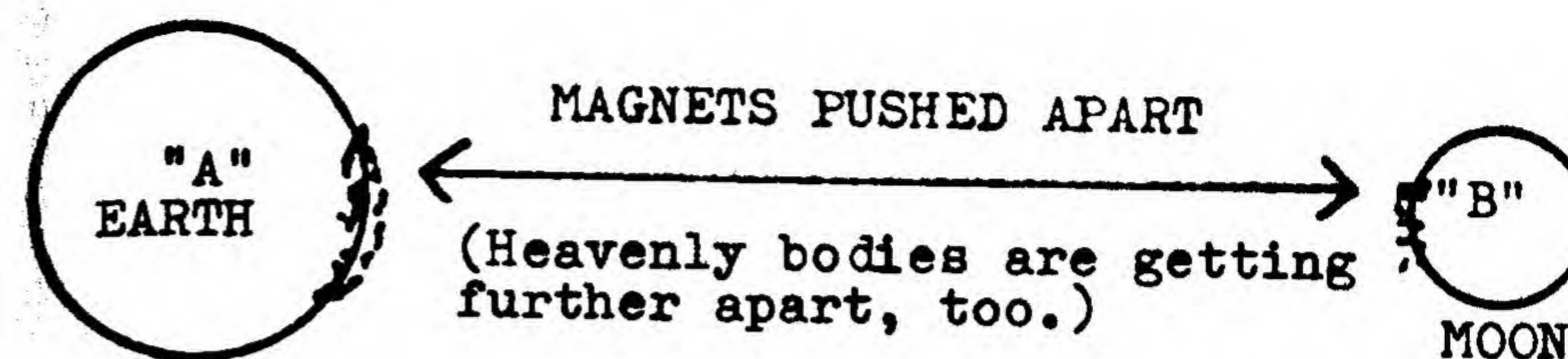
8. The leaf has long ago deteriorated but the formation on side "A" and side "B" reminds a person of a jigsaw puzzle, the way the two sides fit together so perfectly.

9. My thoughts are, if one side has raised leaves and an indented stem and the other side has a raised stem and indented leaves then perhaps, leaves are pushed from the stem and they do not just fall to the ground due to an aging process.

Iron Filings were poured here.



I placed two magnets side by side with their north poles up so they were repelling each other and held them down. I then poured iron filings where these two magnets were touching. I called magnet A the earth and magnet B the moon. The following took place when these two magnets were released.

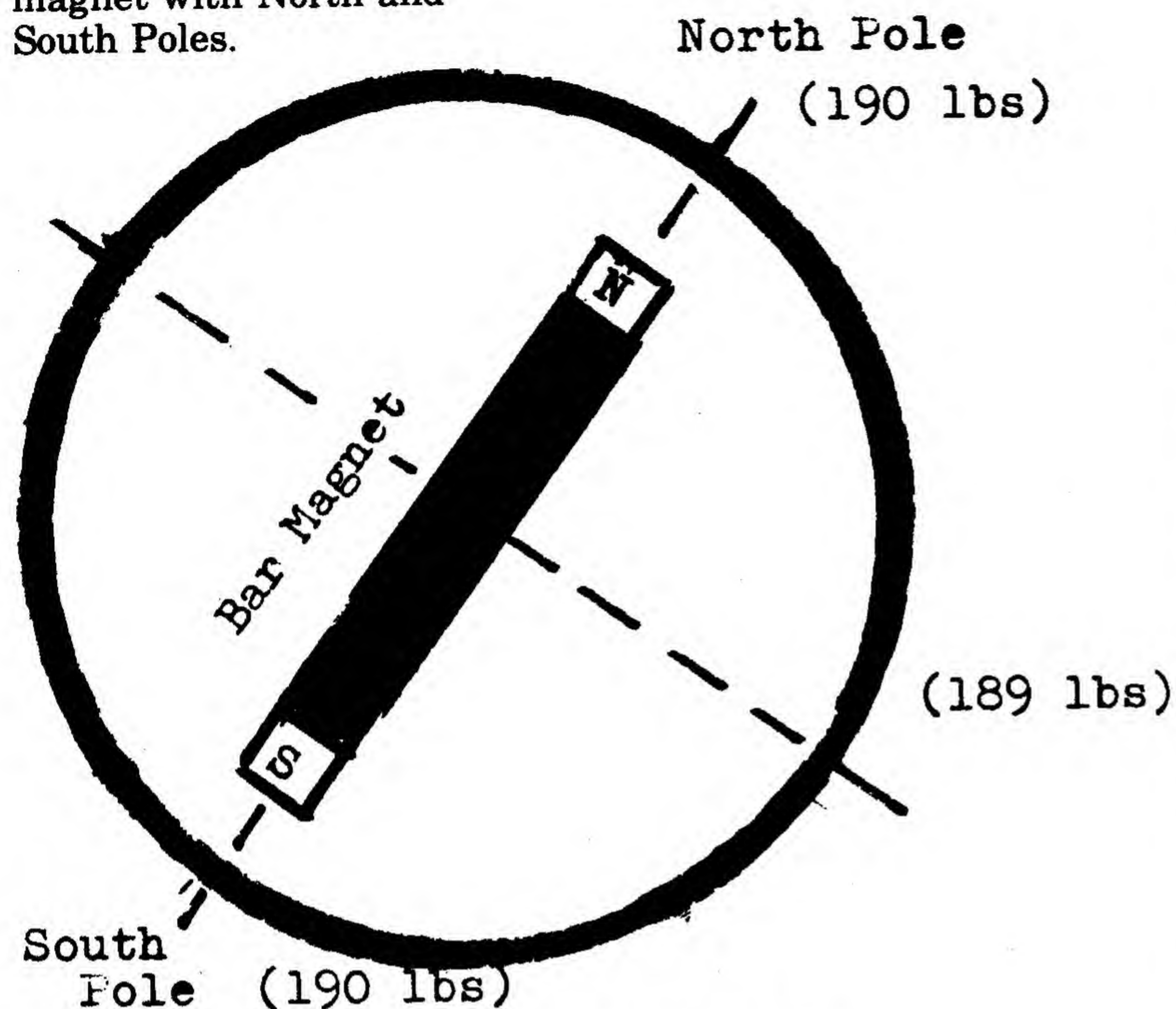


As the two magnets pushed apart the iron filings were squeezed to their surfaces. Magnet A was much more powerful than magnet B, so magnet A squeezed many more iron filings to its surface than to magnet B.

This serves as a good comparison to our earth and our moon in terms of gravity. You know that the earth has six times the gravity of the moon. We walk on the earth and we have walked on the moon and the men who have walked on the moon have weighed 1/6 of what their weight was here on earth. So I say gravity is a magnetic circular squeeze factor and you can see that magnet A, being the stronger of the two magnetically, squeezed more iron filings than magnet B. This basically would make the iron filings on magnet A weigh more than the filings on magnet B, once again giving more evidence of gravity being magnetic.

According to the sketch above, how was it possible for Newton to have made one gravity law to explain two separate actions? I don't get it, do you?

The Earth itself is a huge magnet with North and South Poles.



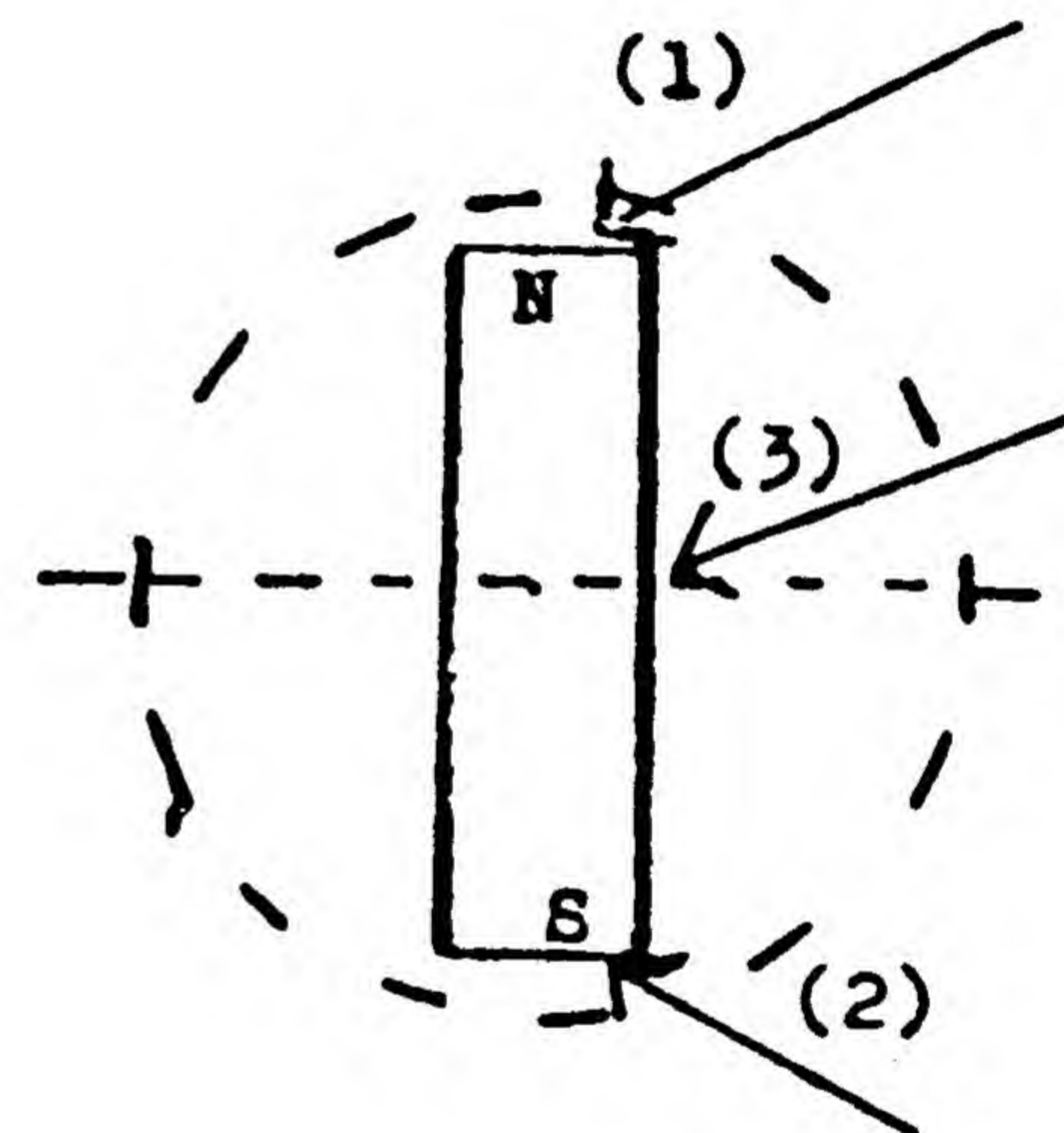
Our Earth can be shown as a basic magnetic bar magnet.

A piece of iron that weighs 190 lbs at the North and South Poles will only weigh 189 lbs at the equator. Science books explain this difference in weight by saying the rotation of the earth tries to thrust you outward at the equator. That does sound logical but let us look at all the facts involving the motions of the earth.

1. The earth is rotating at 1,000 miles per hour.
2. The earth is orbiting our sun at 66,000 miles per hour.
3. The earth is moving outward through space at 16,000,000 miles per hour.

With this information it is easy to see that we are orbiting 66 times faster than we are rotating, and going outward through space 16,000 times faster than the earth's rotation. Doesn't it seem just a little odd that the earth's rotation is the only factor noticed here on earth? It certainly does to me.

Compare the following to the "magnetic bar earth" drawing on page 100.



I have drawn a bar-magnet inside a broken line circle and this broken line circle represents our earth and the straight broken line in the center is the earth's equator. If you can find a bar-magnet then you will enjoy doing the following experiments:

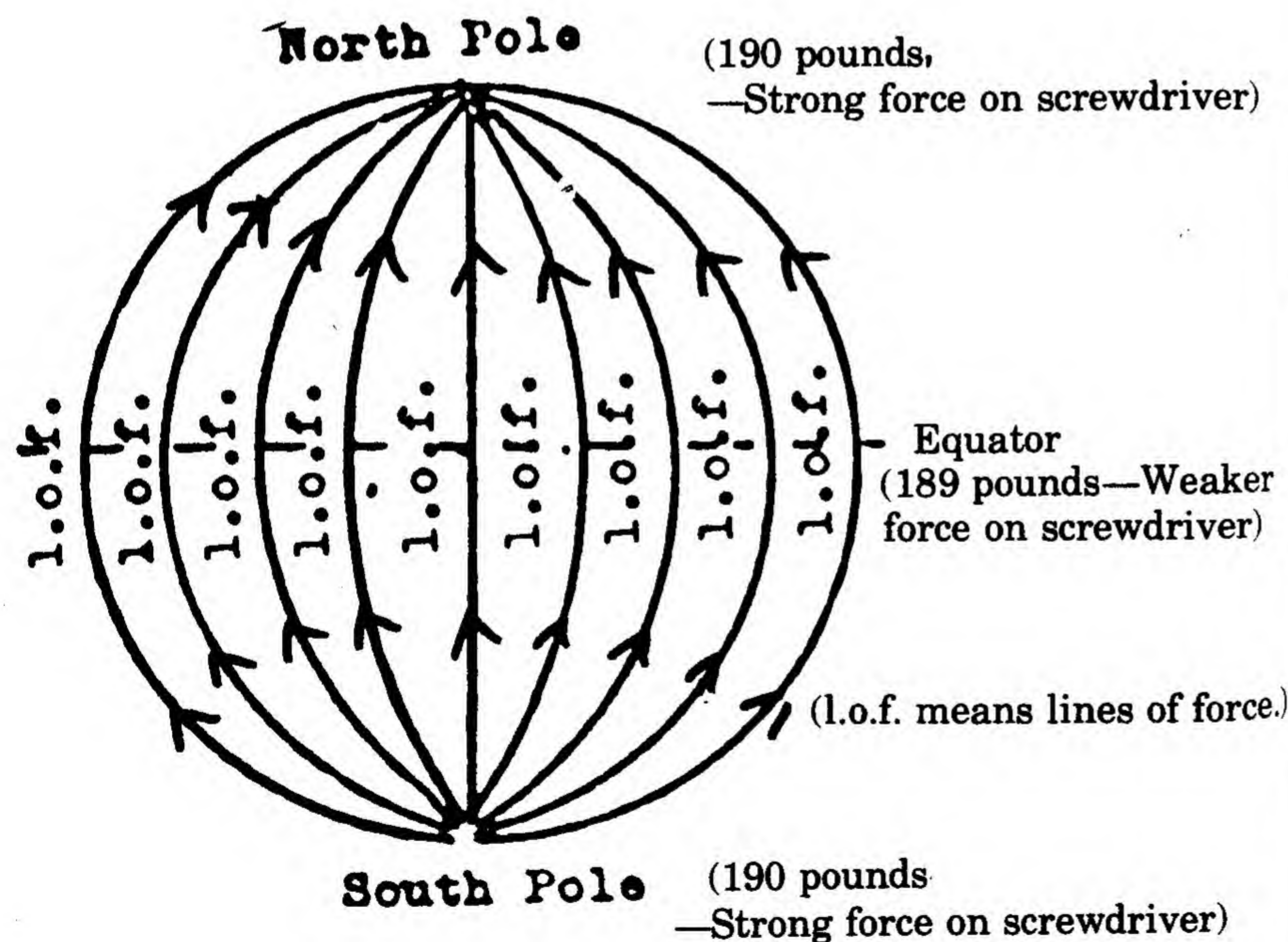
1. Place your screwdriver on the north pole of the bar-magnet.
2. Place your screwdriver on the south pole of the bar-magnet.
3. Place your screwdriver in the center or equator of the bar-magnet.

Now to comment on these three experiments.

- A. You found the strength of the magnetic field very strong at the north pole (190 pounds).
- B. You found the strength of the magnetic field very strong at the south pole (190 pounds).
- C. You found the strength of the magnetic field weaker at the center or equator (189 pounds).

I say you weigh less at the equator of the earth because the magnetic factor or magnetic circular squeeze factor, as I call it, is weaker. This you just proved with the three experiments involving the bar-magnet and the screwdriver.

I will now draw a sketch of our earth showing how these magnetic lines of force lie on the surface of the earth from the North Pole to the South Pole.



I have shown our earth with magnetic lines of force going from the South Pole through the equator and then to the North Pole. Magnetic lines of force will tell you just how strong a certain area is magnetically, based on the number of lines of force per square inch. So you can see that the magnetic fields at the North and South Poles are stronger than the magnetic lines of force are at the equator because the lines of force at the Poles are greater in number per square inch.

When Tim was 10 years old he asked me the following question: "If it were possible to see around the world, would you see the back of your head?" The question was an interesting one, although I could not see any application for it at that time, but my answer was, "I guess so."

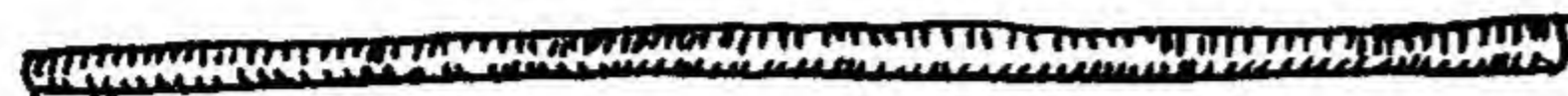
Let me quote from the *National Geographic* issue of June, 1975. On page 862. The caption over the article is "On a Clear Day, You Could See Forever": "But suppose the Venusian atmosphere were clear. Then the observer would enjoy one of the strangest experiences of a lifetime. Because of super-refractivity, the acute bending of light rays by the ultradense atmosphere, one in theory, *could see all the way around the planet.*"

You can readily see more evidence of a magnetic circular squeeze, which Einstein termed warping and bending.

It does seem if Tim were on Venus he could see the back of his own head. Don't sell kids short. They are very curious and what might seem stupid to a lot of us, could be a very brilliant question. Tim's was, after all.

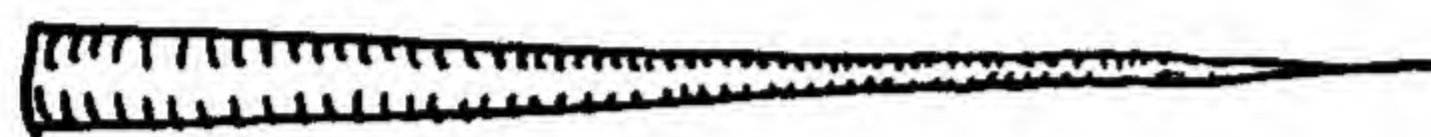
On November 26, 1977 while visiting some friends I noticed a very powerful magnifying glass, so now I knew it would be possible to check out another theory of mine. At this point I drew what, in my opinion, a hair on your arm, leg and eyebrow should look like, compared to the hair on your head.

(No tampering)



(Hair on your head)

(Very long taper)

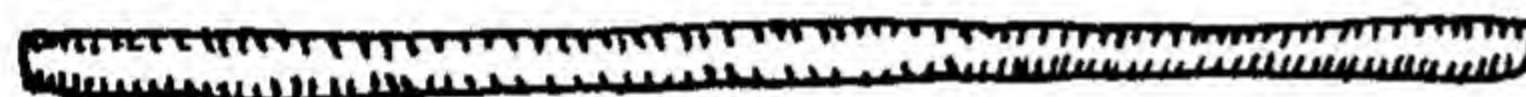


(Hair on arm, leg and eyebrow)

I explained that if all objects had a magnetic circular squeeze, this could be the reason for some parts of the body having very short hair, even though it might be shaven many times in a lifetime and the hair on your head just grows and grows.

We placed the hair from our arms, eyebrows and heads under this very powerful magnifying glass and this is what we saw.

(No tapering)



(Rapid tapering)



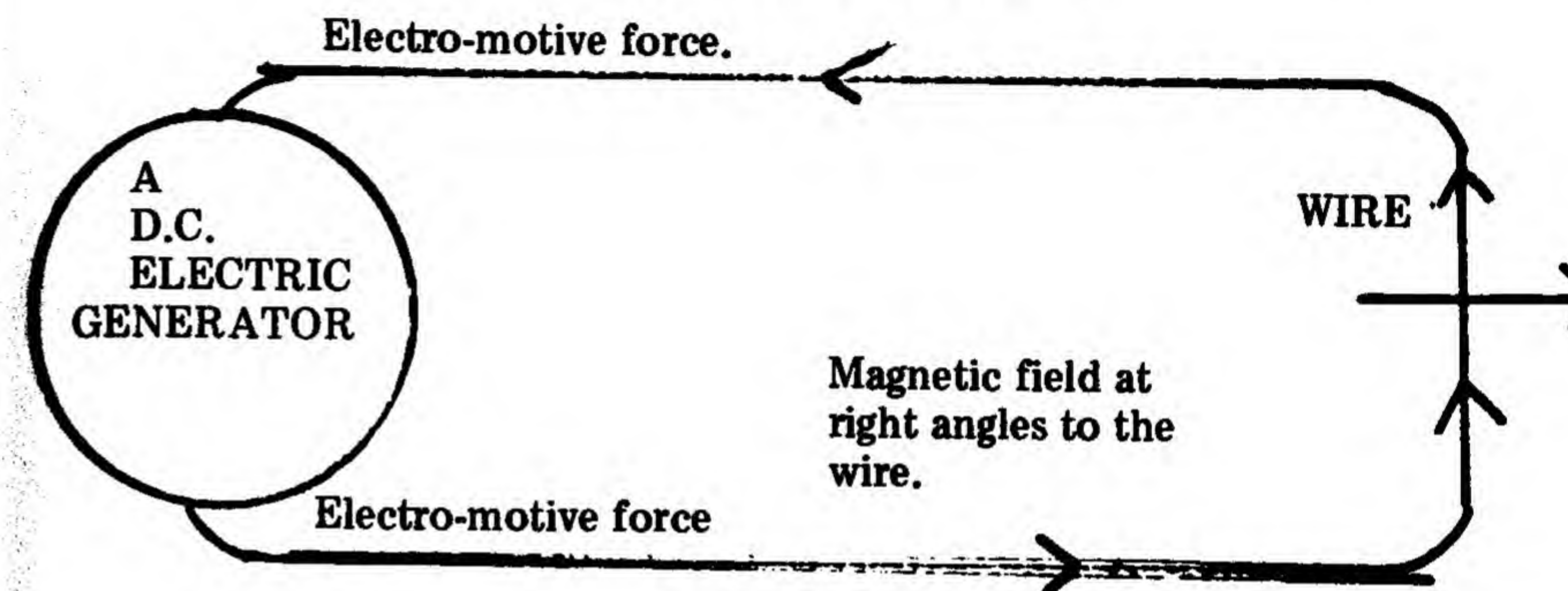
Hair on your head is the same on both ends in thickness (No tapering).

The hair on your arms, legs and eyebrows is much larger in size where it grows out from your body, than it is on the end. There is a very rapid tapering of the hair at the very end.

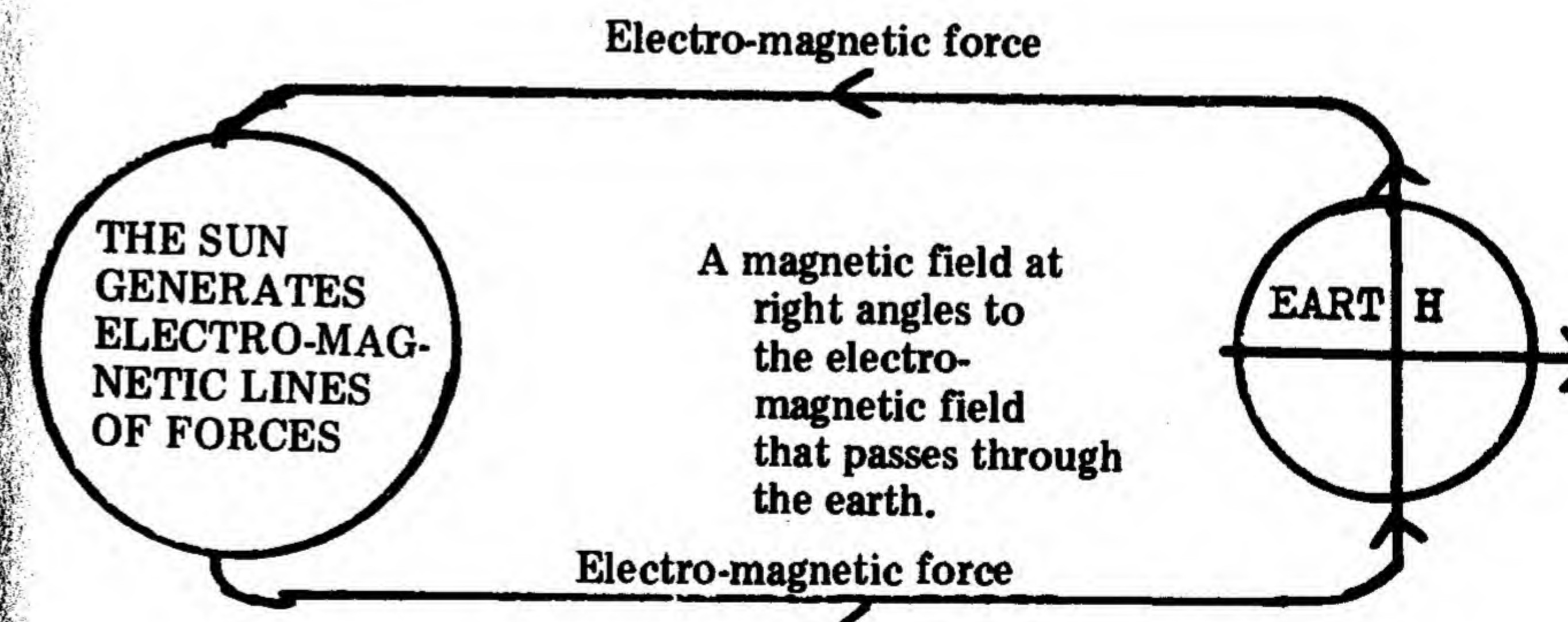
A magnetic circular squeeze was evident around each hair we looked at, but there must be a chemical difference between short hairs and long hairs.

Chapter 8

THE INCOMING GRAVITY WAVE HAS A TWIST FACTOR IN IT



When current goes through a wire a magnetic field will be set up at right angles to the wire as shown above.



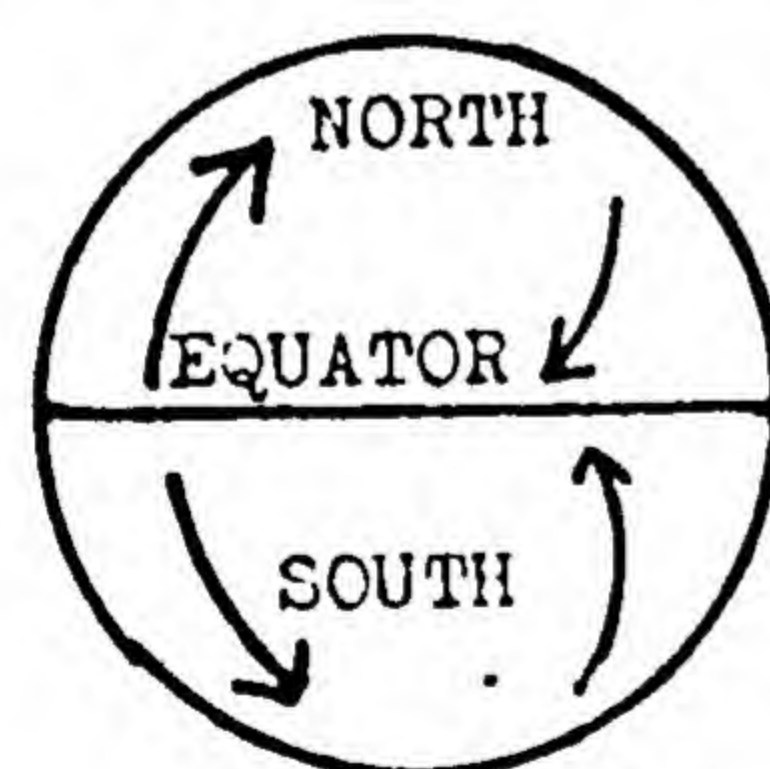
The lines of force from our sun, which I say are electromagnetic, will develop another magnetic field at right angles to this electromagnetic field as it passes through our earth. This new magnetic field will provide the twist factor in the incoming gravity wave that is approaching us 186,000 miles per second, once again more evidence that gravity could be magnetic.

I will go into a limited presentation of my "twist theory," claiming that the incoming gravity wave possesses a "twist factor." Let us review a few of the well known twist factors of gravity. Above the equator the twist is clockwise. Below the equator the twist is counterclockwise.

1. We know that seashells have this twist factor.
2. We know that water going down drains has this twist factor.
3. We know air currents have this twist factor.
4. We know that ocean currents have this twist factor.

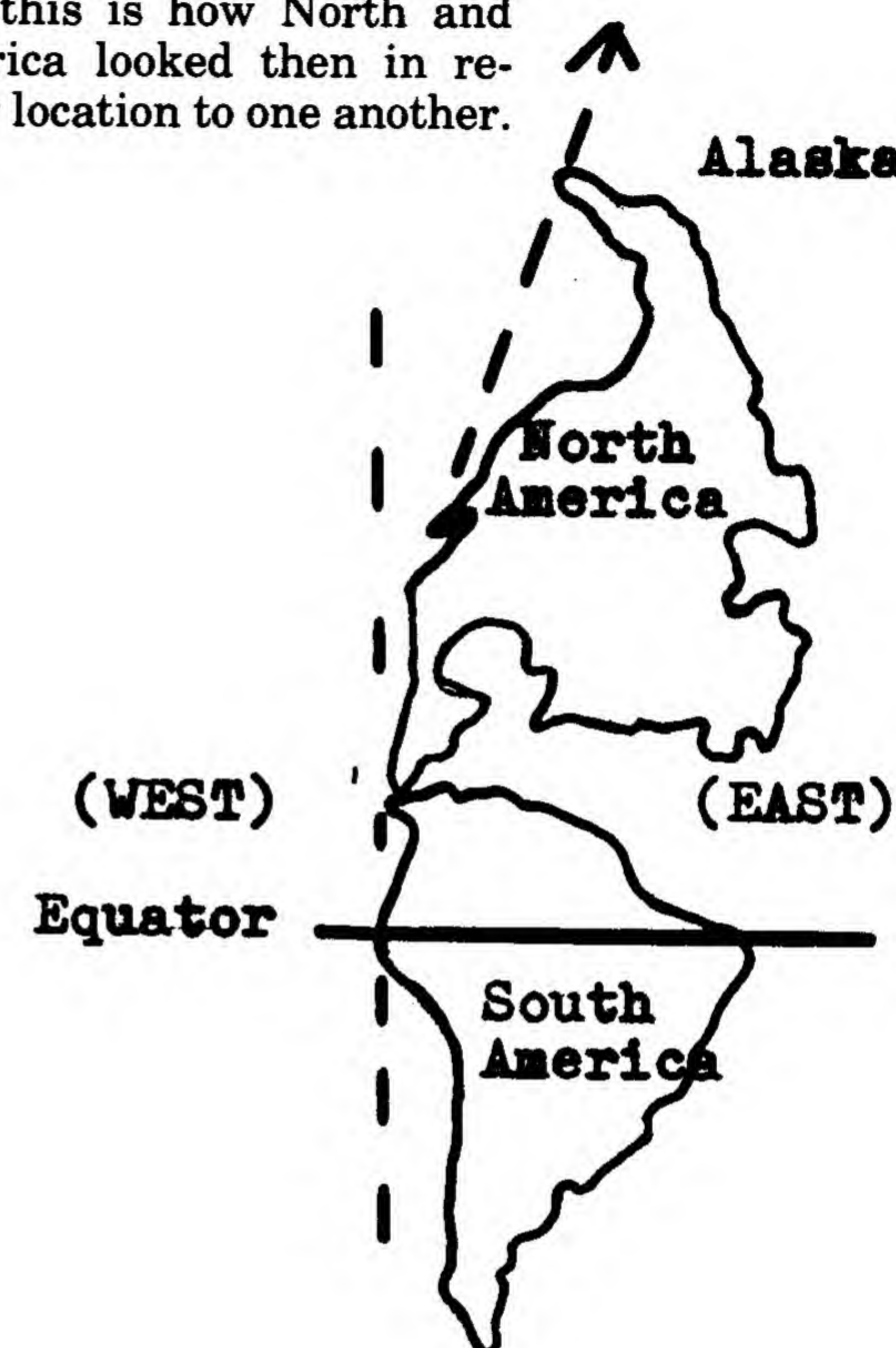
I made some observations here in California and found out that the twist factor is clockwise in the following:

1. The majority of telephone and power poles of wood show this twist factor.
2. A friend of mine made a study of apricots growing on the tree and they twisted.
3. Milk, water, coffee, etc., poured from a container all show this twist factor.
4. Vines as they grow show this twist factor.



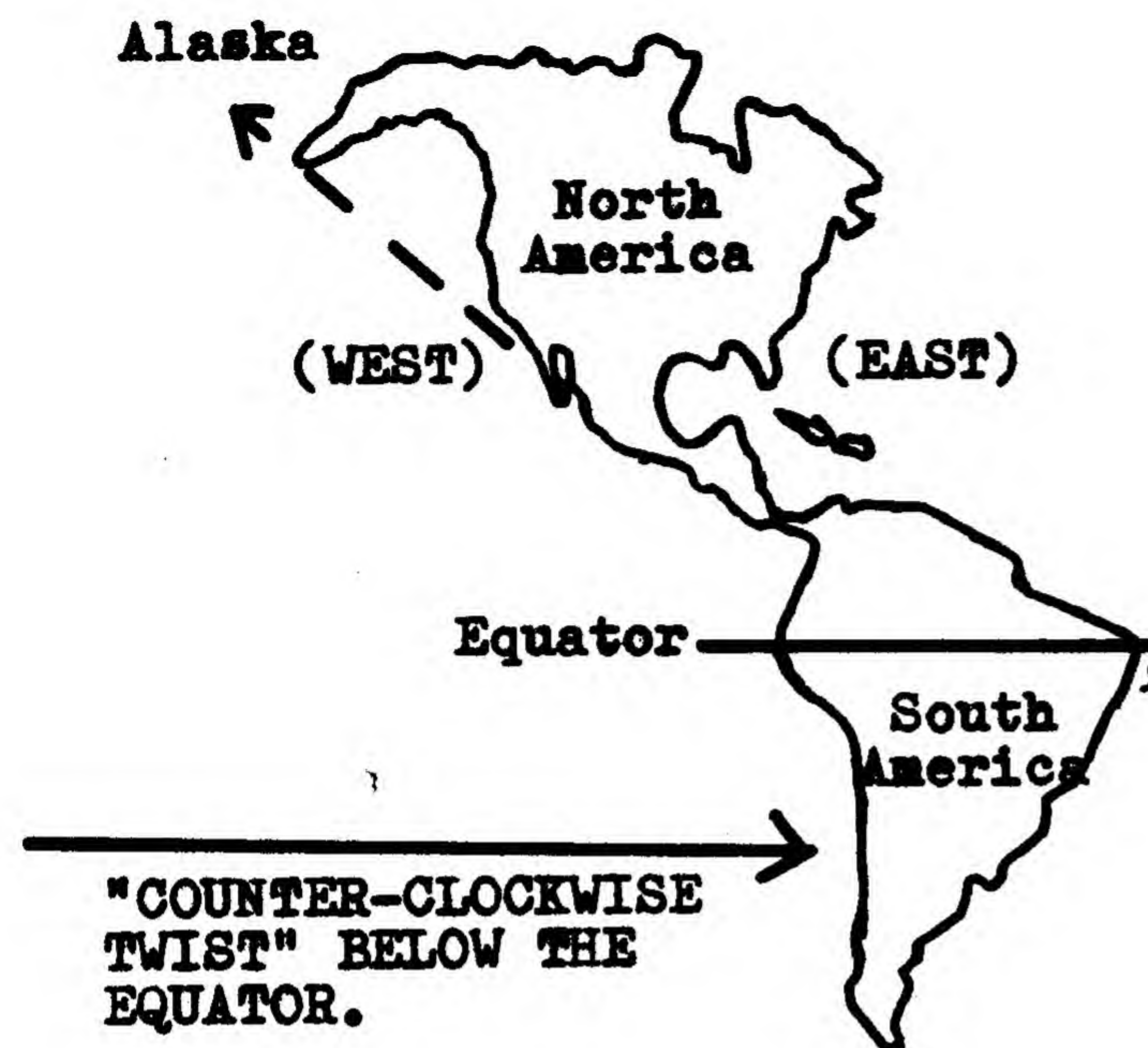
You can see the clockwise twist above the equator and the counterclockwise twist below the equator. To me this spells POWER.

Scientists believe 200 million years ago the continents were all together and this is how North and South America looked then in regard to their location to one another.



The main points are:

1. North America is east of South America.
2. North America's area around Alaska points at an angle to the right.
3. South America is west of North America.



**"CLOCKWISE TWIST"
ABOVE THE EQUATOR.**

This is how North and South America look today.

The main points are:

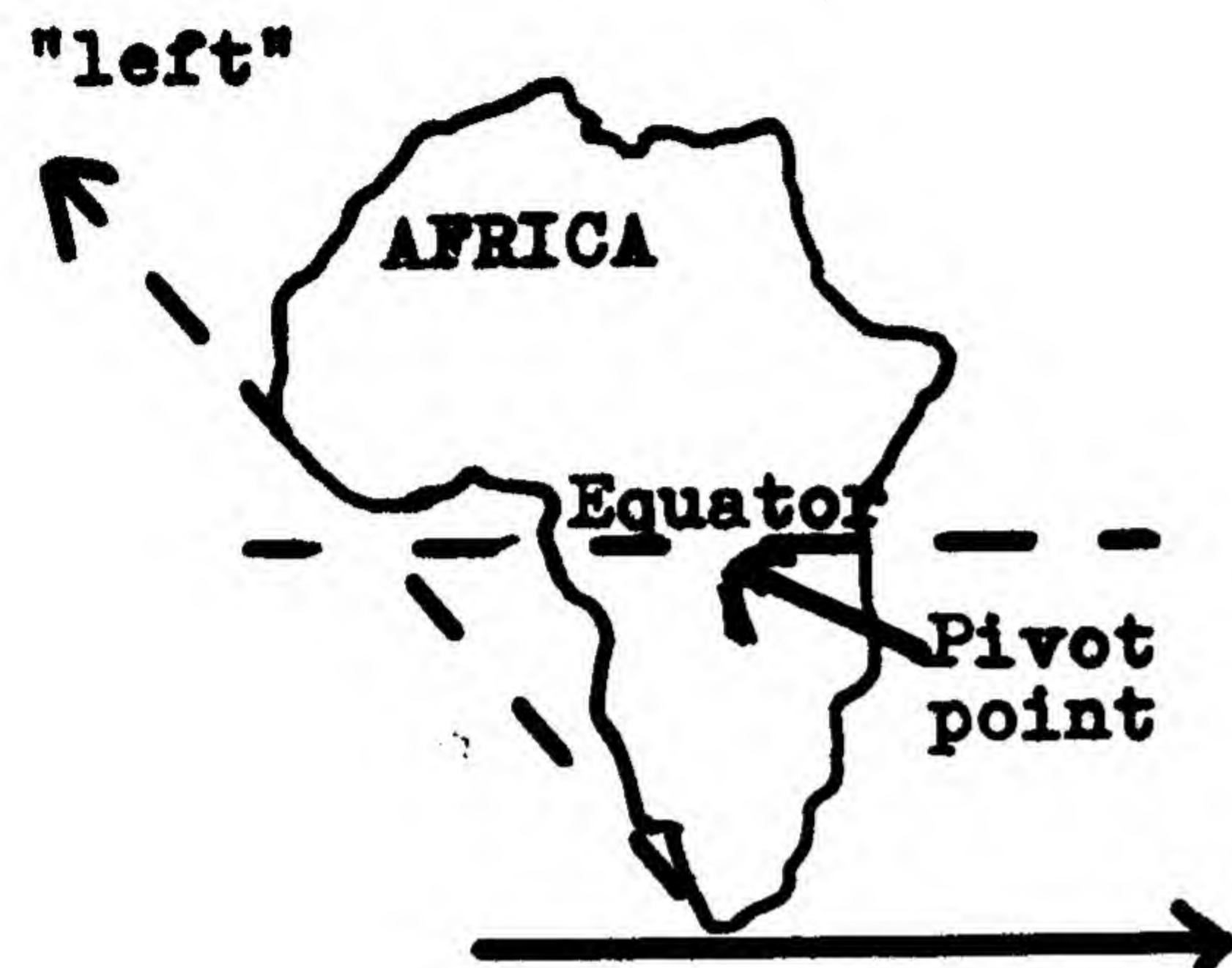
1. The "clockwise twist" above the equator has moved North America west of South America.
2. Alaska has been pushed many miles to the left due to the power of the "clockwise twist" above the equator.
3. South America has been moved to the east due to the power of this "counter-clockwise twist" below the equator.



This is how the scientists believe Africa was situated over 200 million years ago when all the continents were together.

The main point here is that the West Coast of Africa points drastically to the right.

"CLOCKWISE TWIST"
ABOVE THE EQUATOR.



"COUNTER-CLOCKWISE
TWIST"
BELOW THE EQUATOR.

This is Africa today.

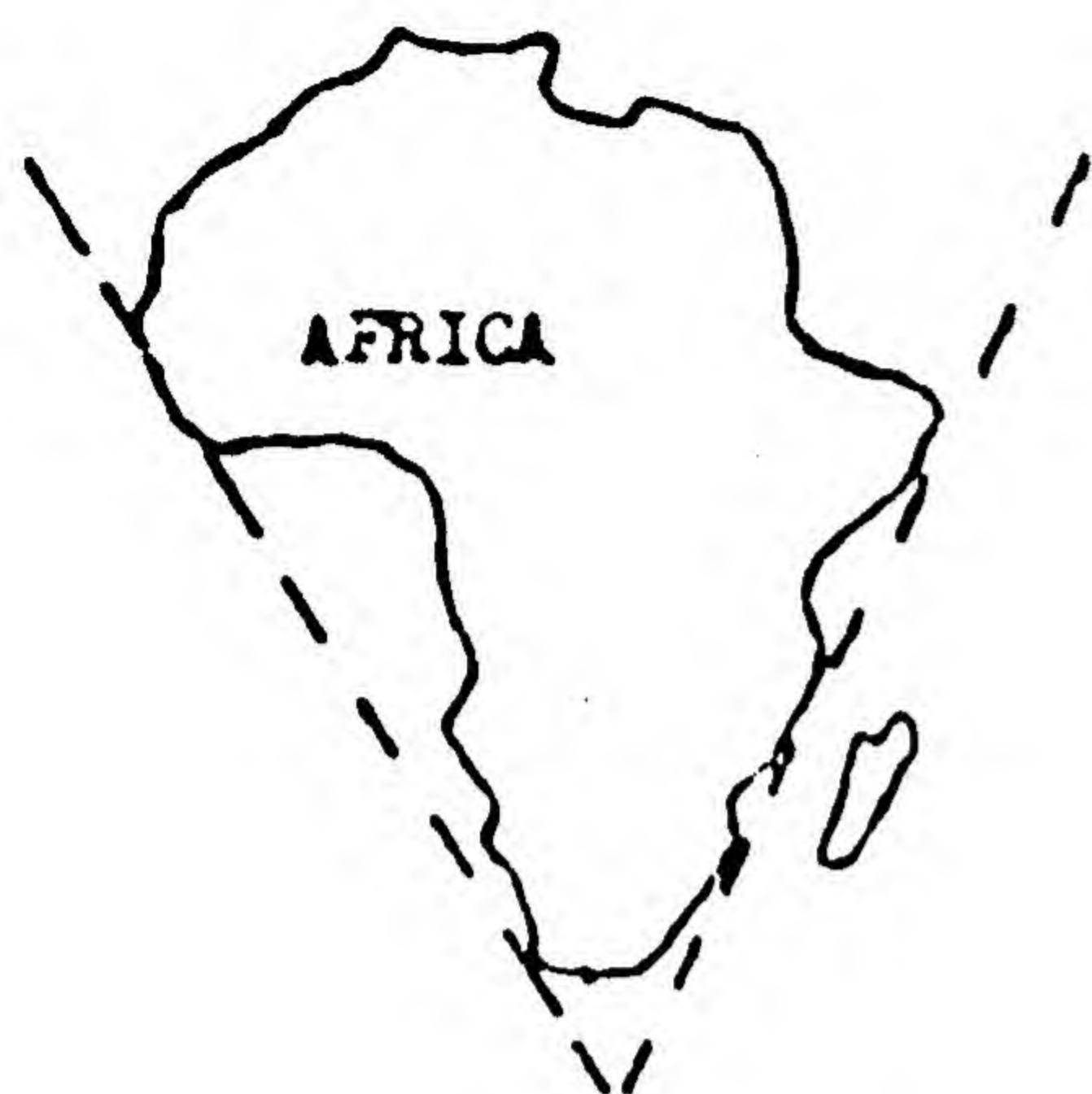
You can readily see that the West Coast of Africa now points drastically to the left. The power of the "clockwise twist" above the equator pushed the top part of the continent to the left and the "counter-clockwise twist" pushed the bottom part of the dark continent to the right.

The center of Africa at the equator was the pivot point where this twisting action took place.

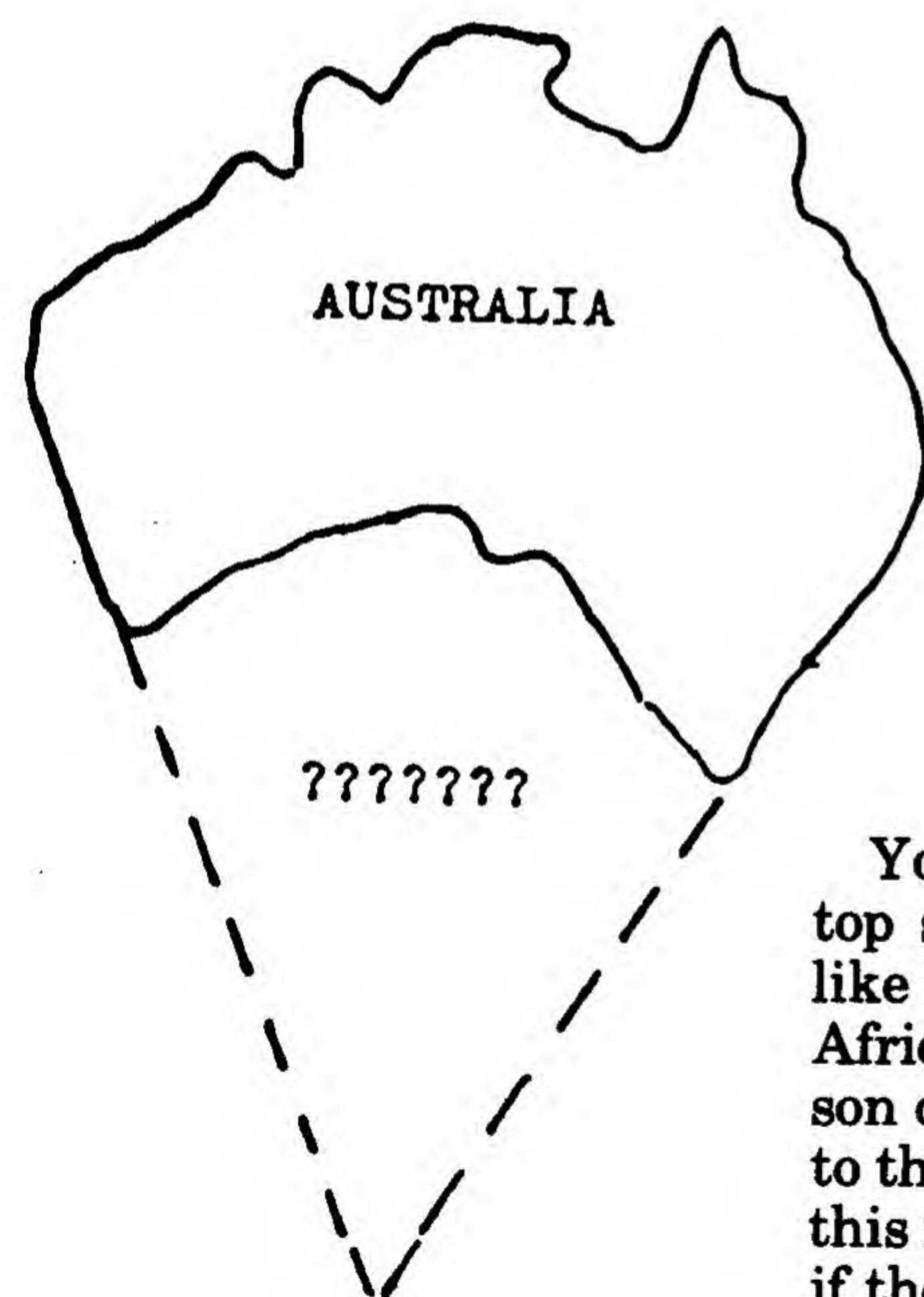


I noticed that North America, South America, Africa and Eurasia all were 'wedge-shaped' from north to south.

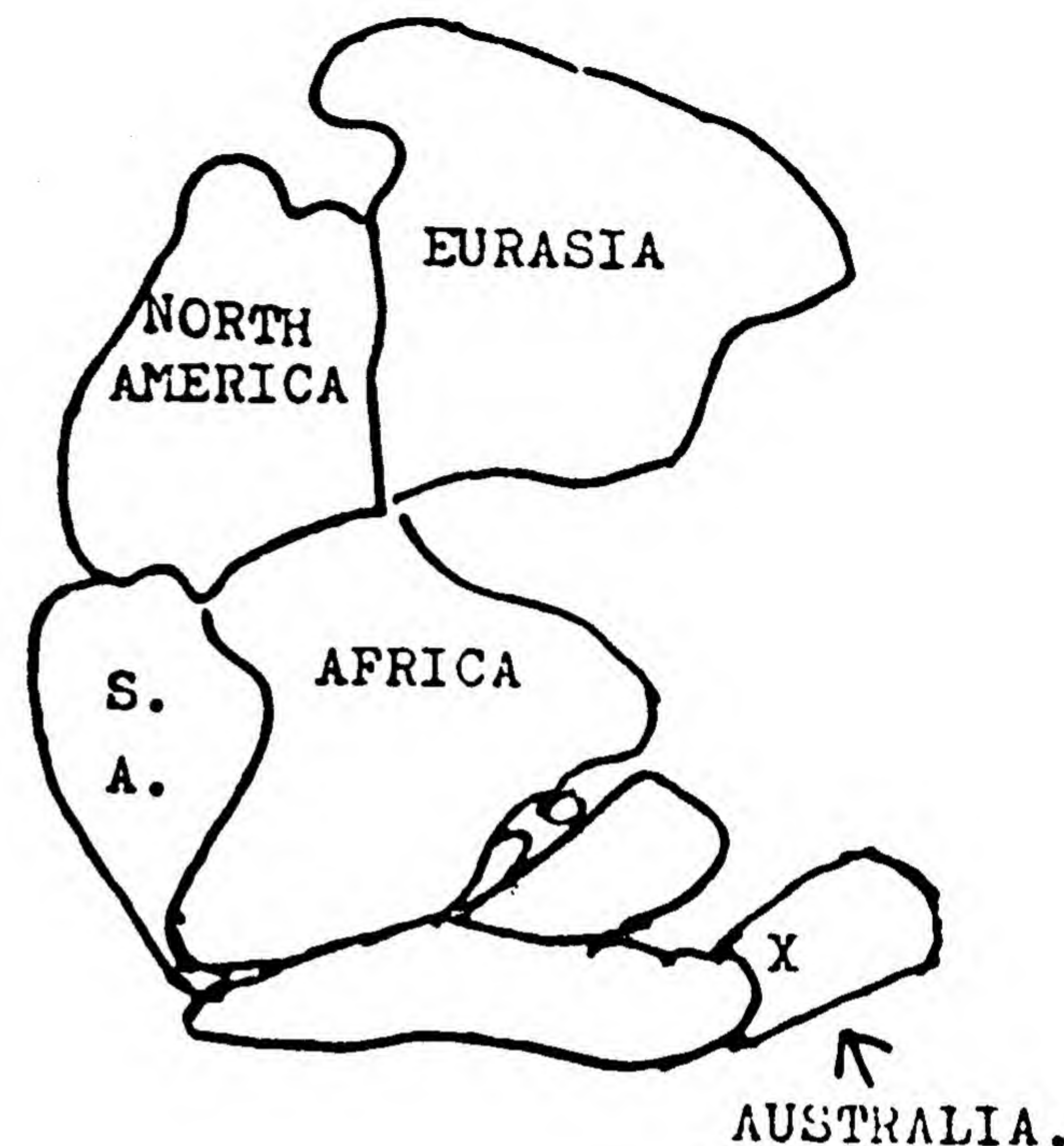




But Australia was not.

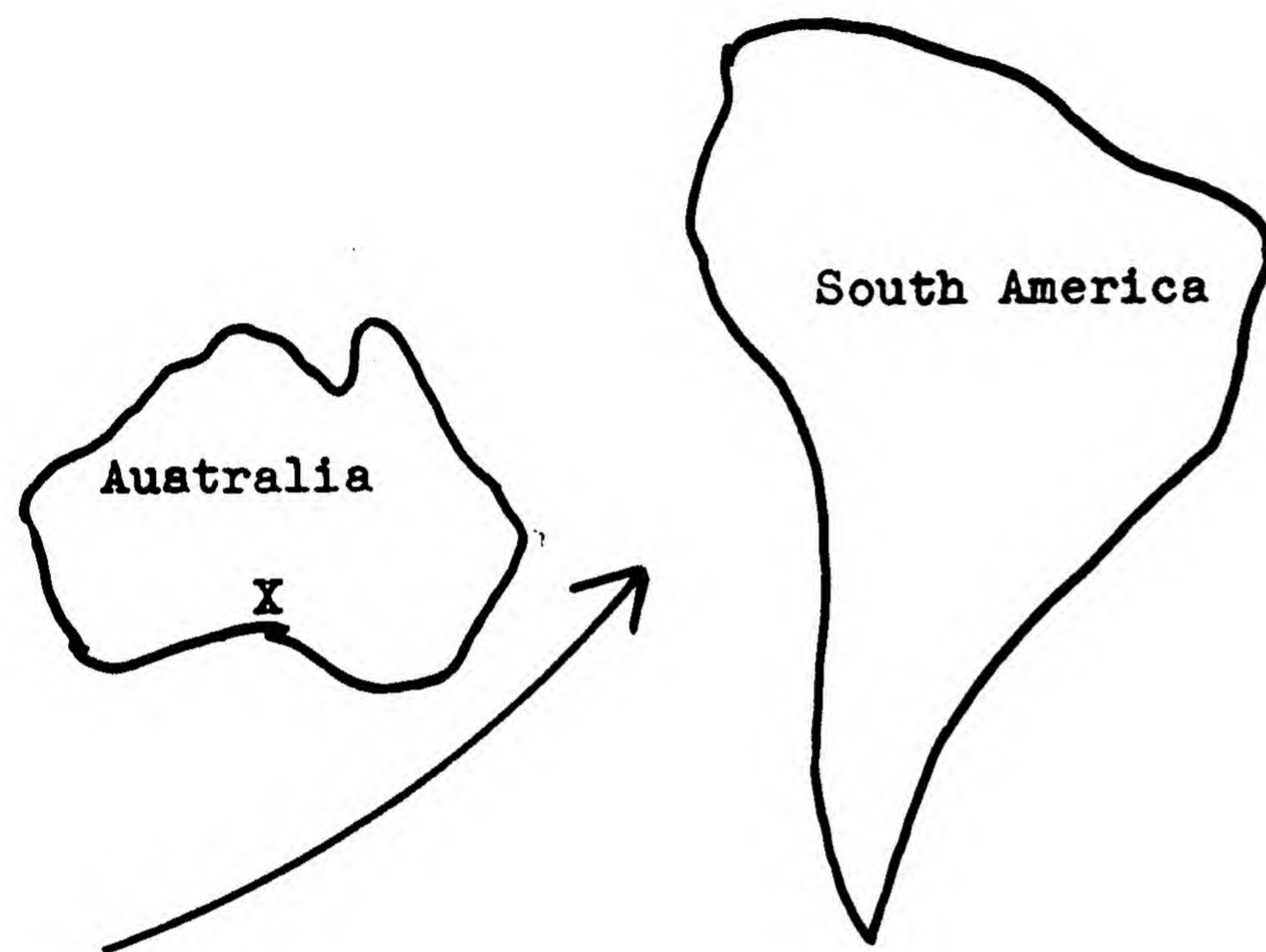


You will notice Australia at the top started out to be wedge-shaped like North America, South America, Africa, and Eurasia, but for one reason or another, something happened to the bottom of Australia to prevent this from happening. I decided to see if there might be a cause for this.

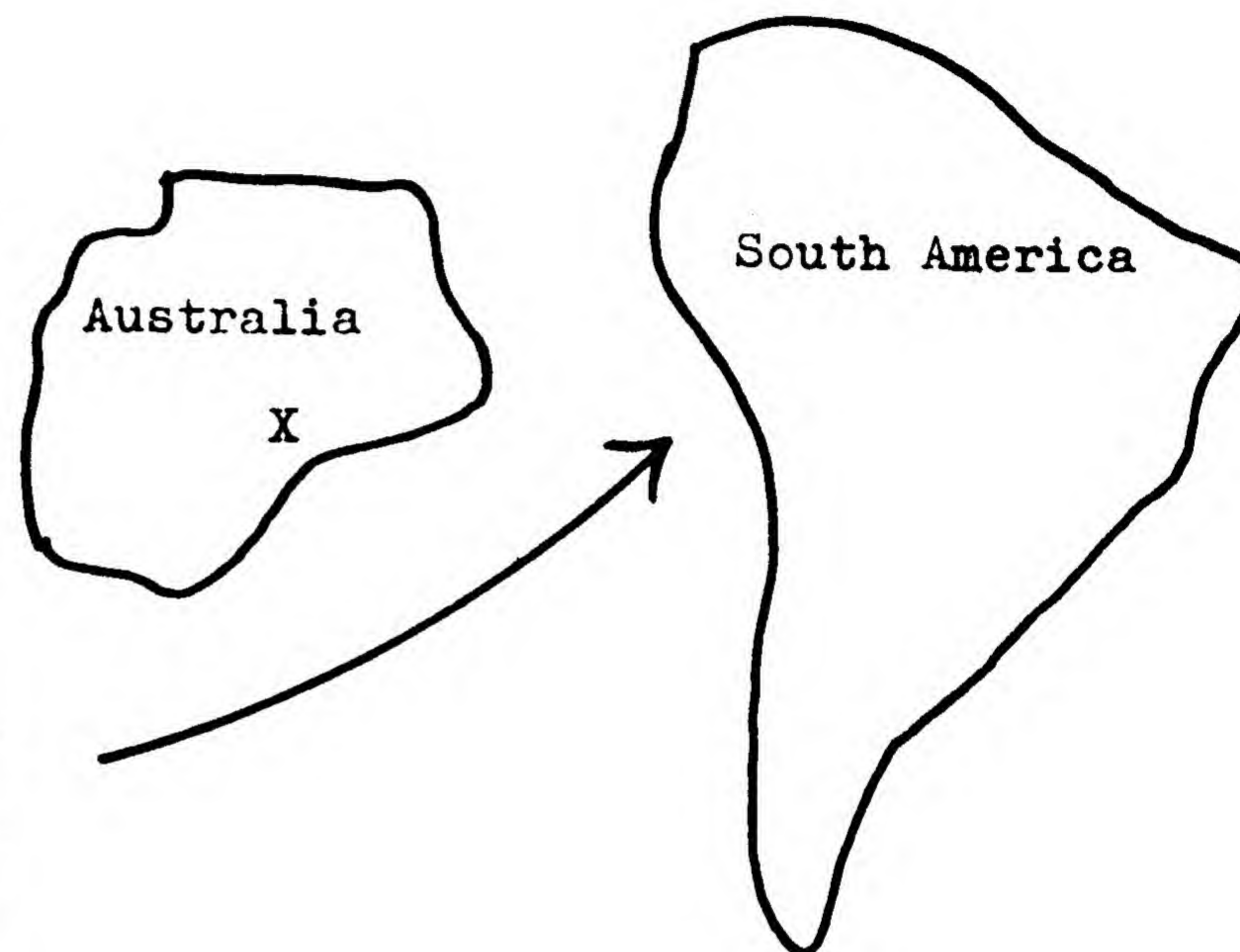


Notice the X on Australia when this continent was located amongst the land masses 200 million years ago. In the next series of sketches watch how the X moves. (The X is located in the area of Point Fowler in the political division of South Australia.)

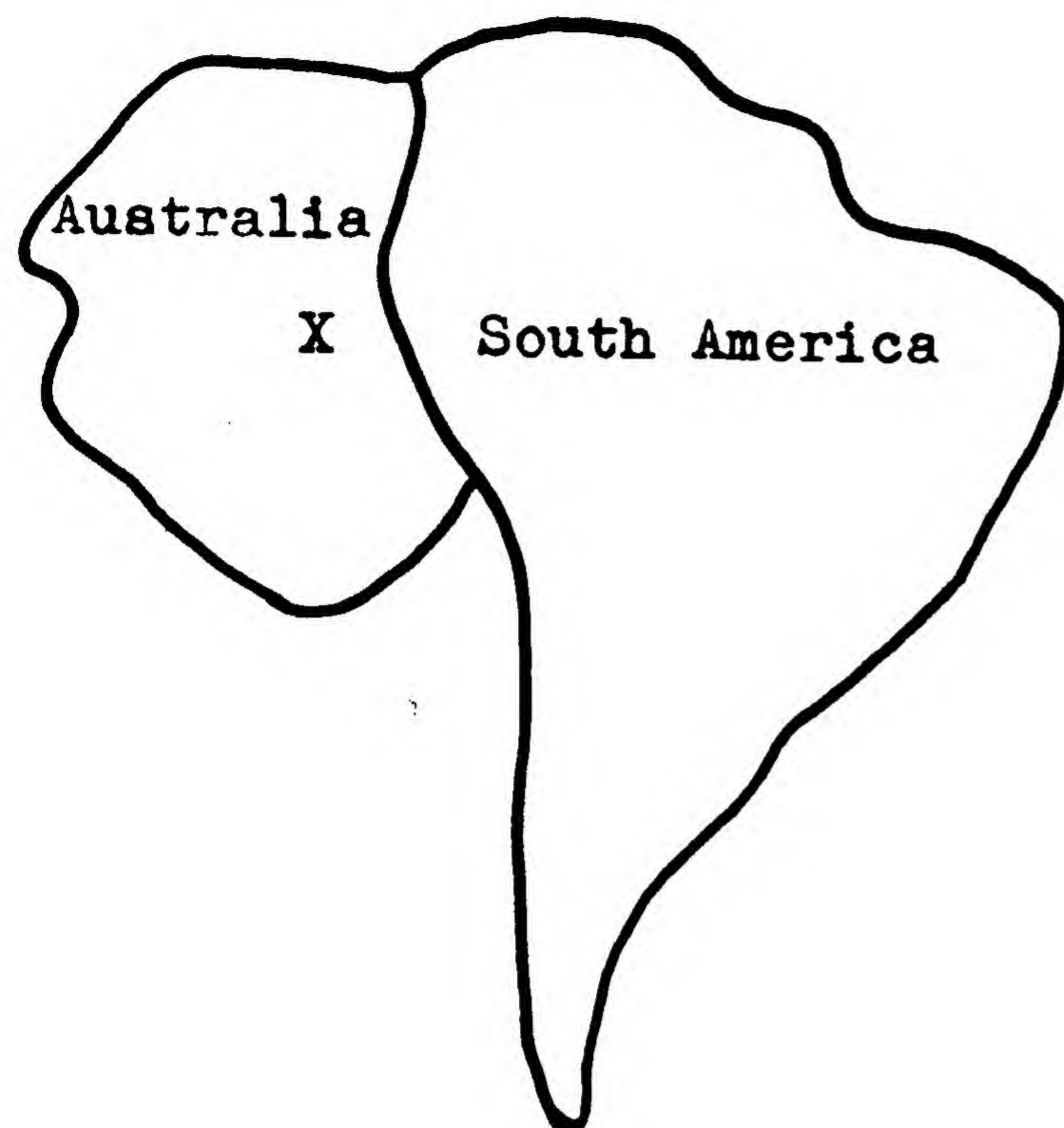
This is Australia today.



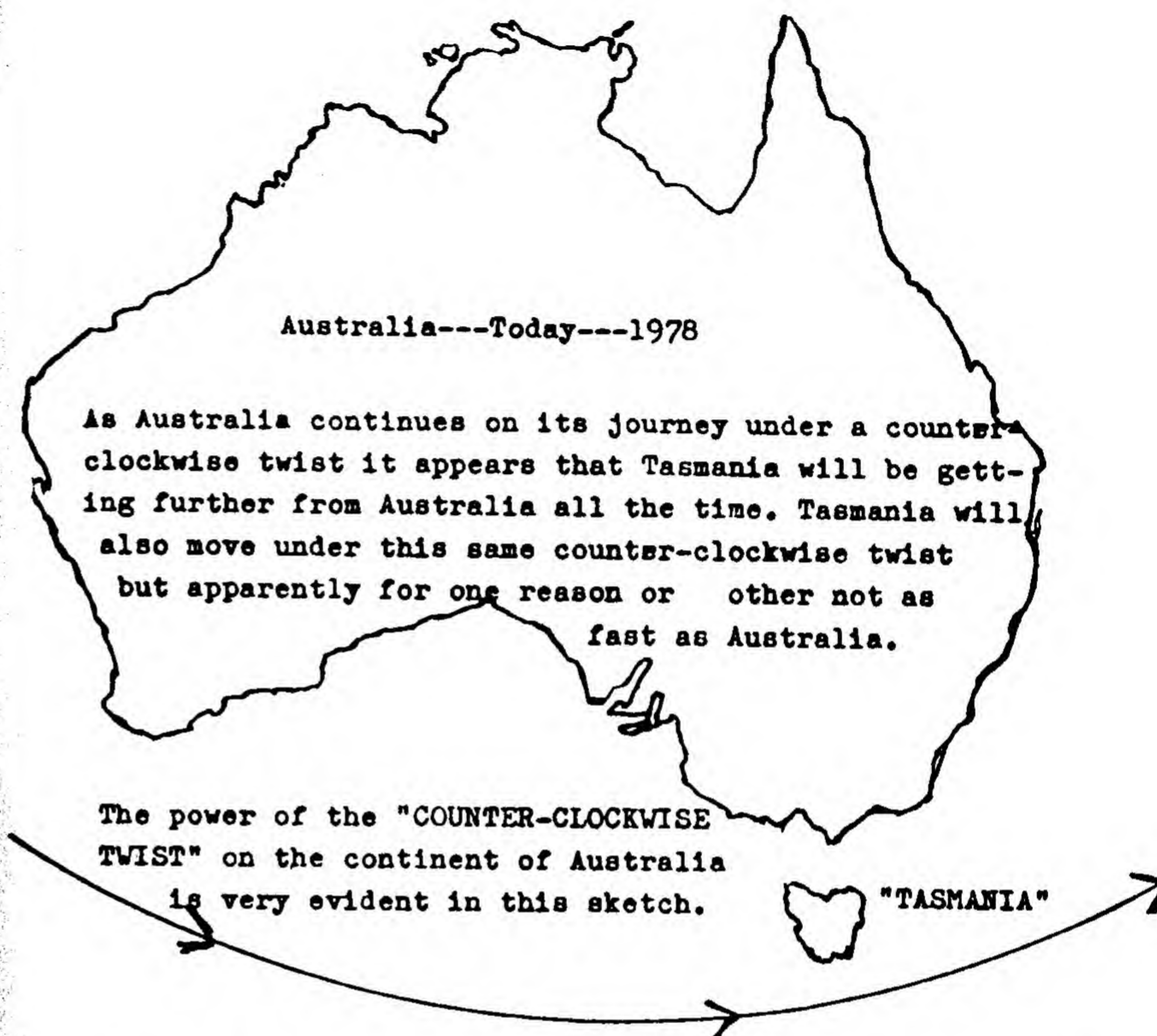
The counterclockwise twist below the equator has moved Australia many miles from its original location 200 million years ago, and has twisted Australia in the area of 90 degrees. Look where the X is located.



I claim Australia will continue to move to the right and will be much closer to South America as it continues to move and twist. This, of course, is looking many millions of years in the future. Look where the X (Point Fowler) is now.



The counterclockwise twist below the equator, will have the power to move Australia, until it "jig-saws" into the northern coast of South America. Check your world globe and you will see it is almost a perfect fit.

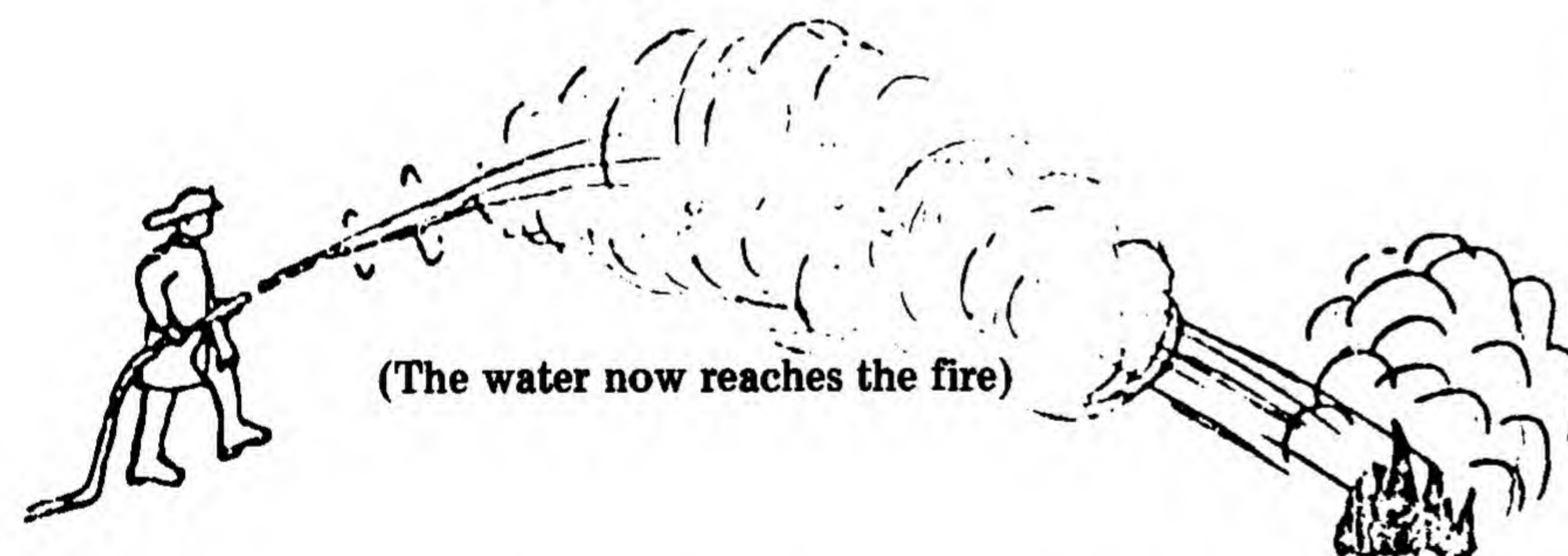


There is more proof of my Twist Theory from the power of gravity. You can readily see that Tasmania has broken away from the continent of Australia. The twist of gravity would be very severe in the area of Tasmania and apparently it was so severe that the arm called Tasmania broke away from its motherland under pressure. Australia has moved to the right and upward and this would be the actions of a counterclockwise twist. Tasmania appears to be about forty miles to the left of its original location when it was part of Australia. It is approximately 100 miles below this continent and in the years ahead both of these distances should show an increase.



When a young friend of mine, Steve Carr, joined the Benicia, California Fire Department he was told that if the water from the hose could not quite reach the flames when putting out a fire, he should turn the hose in a clockwise circle and then the water would reach further.

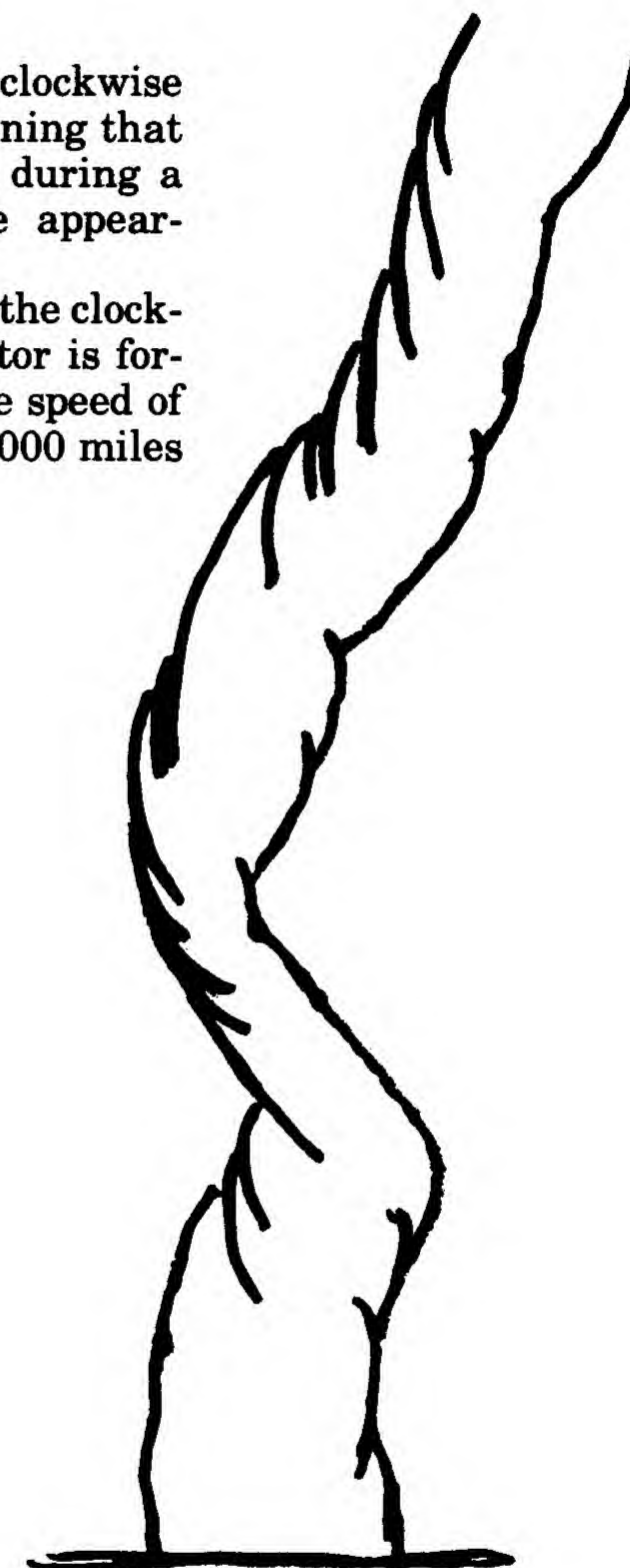
"CLOCK-WISE TWIST"



Just more positive proof of the power in the "clockwise twist" above the equator.

This sketch shows the clockwise twist of a rare bolt of lightning that took place in Switzerland during a thunderstorm. It had the appearance of twisted cloth.

You can readily see that the clockwise twist above the equator is forever present, even with the speed of light which travels at 186,000 miles per second.

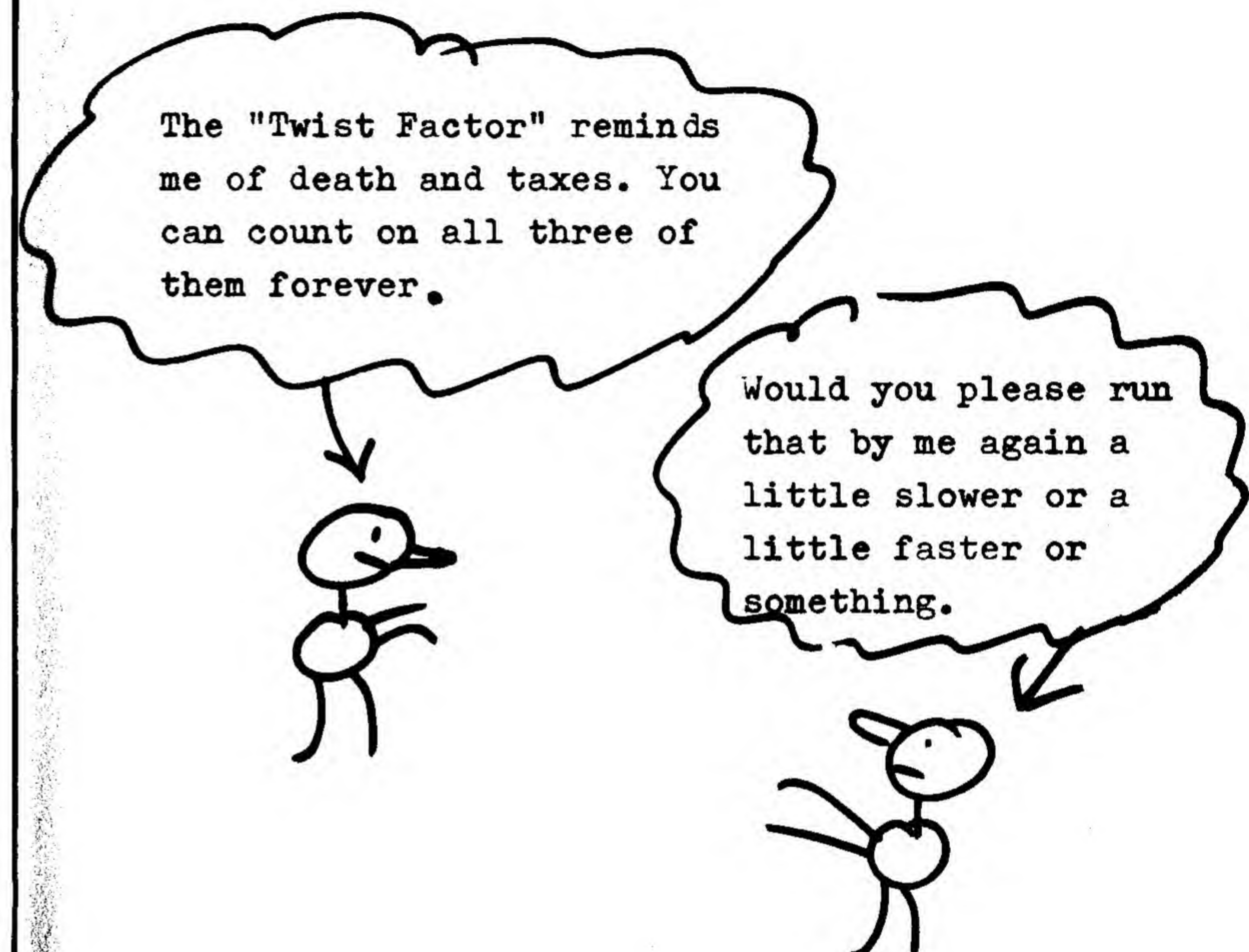


Go back to page 40 and read that page carefully, then see if the following isn't more evidence of gravity being magnetic.

The formulas I wrote on "space behavior" and my exhibits that duplicate the heavens are all based on the behavior of magnetism. Even some of Newton's basic laws on gravity are magnetically oriented. Our planet is rotating 1,000 miles per hour. It is orbiting around the sun over 66,000 miles per hour. It is going outward through space over 16,000,000 miles per hour. We know that friction can produce "static electrical energy." So it is quite possible that the earth has a tremendous amount of static electricity stored within its mass, which has been caused by friction, due to the earth's rotation, orbit and movement outward through space. Above the surface of the earth, storm clouds gather and the charges of static electricity that have been stored within the earth's mass cause lightning between earth and clouds. The static charge on the earth hasn't been dented in the least, but the cloud "bled off" its charge and the lightning ended for that particular action. Do you realize the amount of voltage man would have to develop to cause a bolt of lightning like the one on page 119? So perhaps gravity is static electricity, which is a form of magnetism that makes all the heavenly bodies react like the balloons did on page 40. It is something to consider.

Scientists have looked at a molecule of DNA based on x-ray photographs and other techniques that reveal otherwise invisible atomic structures, and they have observed the twist factor here, too.

So the twist factor seems to be forever present whether we are looking at invisible atomic structures under a very powerful microscope, or at a galaxy with a very strong telescope, or at lightning that travels at 186,000 miles per second, or at our continents that travel about one foot per year.

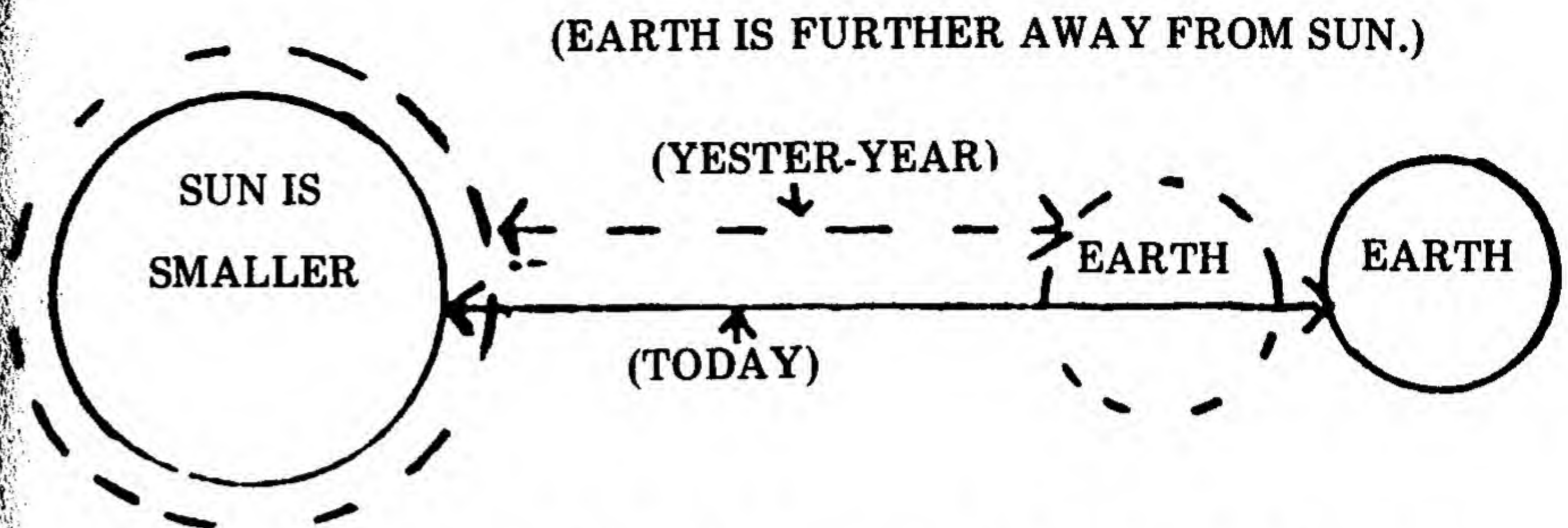


Chapter 9

IS GRAVITY HERE ON EARTH GETTING WEAKER OR STRONGER?

Let me review my theory of gravity.

1. The sun generates lines of force by friction drag or bi-metal junction point energy.
2. These lines of force squeeze the sun into a round ball by a magnetic circular squeeze factor.
3. These lines of force from the sun go out into space and when they reach earth they will squeeze the earth into a round ball by a magnetic circular squeeze.
4. These same lines of force that squeeze the earth into a round ball will also squeeze all objects that lie on the surface of the earth, to the earth.
5. We know that the sun is burning itself out and this would make the sun magnetically weaker.
6. We know that all heavenly bodies are separating from each other more and more each day. So this would mean that the lines of force from the sun would have to travel further to reach the earth.
7. If the sun is getting weaker by burning itself out and the earth is getting further from the sun, then with these factors known, the gravity here on earth should be getting weaker. Let us look around and see if there are any visible signs of gravity here on earth getting weaker.



A quote from page 116 of the August 24-31 issue of Science Digest of 1974 follows (The article is under the caption, "Is Gravity Weakening???"). "The numerical figure for the change is usually quoted as the ratio of the rate of change to the value of the constant. It comes to about one part in 10 billion per year, and is negative, representing a decrease. Van Flandern sees evidence for lessening of the gravitational constant."

All of the following indicate that gravity is getting weaker by a constant loss of the magnetic circular squeeze around our earth, which I call gravity.

1. The earth is expanding.
2. The oceans are rising.
3. The air is escaping from the earth.
4. Earth is slowing down in its rotation.

Here is a quote from Volume G on page 397 from *The World Book Encyclopedia*: "Studies seem to indicate that for several generations people have been increasing in size. Suits of armor worn by knights of the Middle Ages are too small for the average man of today. Measurements show that Harvard Students are 1½ inches taller than their fathers were when they were in college."

So that would be an increase of approximately 4% based on a growth of three inches for the last forty years.

Let us go back to the Berlin Olympics in 1936 and look at the following track records set by Jessie Owens and the records set in 1976, forty years later.

	1936	1976
100 yard dash	9.4 seconds.....	9.0 seconds
220 yard dash	20.3 seconds.....	19.5 seconds
220 low hurdles	22.6 seconds.....	21.9 seconds

All of the above records have been surpassed by approximately 4% in the last forty years. In 1936, the mile was around four minutes and now it is three minutes and forty-nine seconds or approximately 4% better.

Van Flandern sees the gravity factor decreasing and my theory confirms his findings by a lesser magnetic circular squeeze here on earth due to the sun constantly burning itself out and the earth getting further from the sun, which I believe is the power of our gravity factor. Let us look into the future. In 2,076 A.D. or only 100 years from now, based on this 4% in the decrease of gravity we have:

	1976 A.D.	2076 A.D.
100 yard dash	9.0 seconds.....	8.1 seconds
220 yard dash	19.5 seconds.....	17.55 seconds
220 yard low hurdles.	21.9 seconds.....	19.7 seconds
One mile ... 3 minutes, 49 seconds ...	3 minutes, 26 seconds	

Chapter 10

LET US LOOK AT GRAVITY ON SOME OF OUR PLANETS AND THE MOON

Astronomers and scientists have been searching our heavens for many, many years and they have expressed their beliefs with the use of theories and formulas. Our furthest planet is Pluto, which is 3,670,000,000 miles from our sun and they didn't discover Pluto until 1930. Pluto is only 19,731 light seconds from the sun or 328 light minutes or 5.48 light hours. The closest body to us, not counting our nine planets and their satellites is a sun that is 4½ light years away. So let us look and see how prior theories and thoughts have checked out involving our moon, Mercury and Mars since landings have been made on these bodies and they have now found out some of the answers in space.

1. In 1968 I drew the moon with a north and south pole. Here is a quote from part of a letter that I received from a professor in one of our major universities in the United States: "Until the lunar landings, the moon was thought not to have any magnetic field." They landed on the moon in 1969. My magnetic belief about the moon was right.

2. In 1968, I showed all the planets with a north and south magnetic pole, including Mercury and Mars.

In 1970 I wrote a formula based on the following: Earth is 93,000,000 miles from the sun which is a factor of 1 for distance based on a gravity-magnetic comparison for different planets. Earth has a volume of 1. So I used this factor of 1 for volume based on a gravity-magnetic comparison for different planets. Now let us look at the gravity-magnetic factor on Mercury based on the distance from the sun and the volume of Mercury compared to earth. Mercury is 36,000,000 miles from the sun.

Earth is 93,000,000 miles from the sun. Now divide 36,000,000 by 93,000,000. The answer is .38. Now square .38. The answer is .15. .15 is the D in my formula. (D is the factor for distance from the sun compared to earth.)

Mercury is .06 of earth's volume. So .06 is the V in my formula. (V is the factor for volume compared to earth's volume.) The formula is: gravity-magnetism = D times V. Gravity-magnetism = .15 times .06. Gravity-magnetism on Mercury is .009 of earth's gravity-magnetism or approximately 1%.

When a space probe landed on Mercury they were surprised to discover that Mercury had a magnetic field. This magnetic field was only 1% as strong as earth's. The scientific world was surprised but you can readily see I wasn't, because I had said this prior to the Mercury landing.

Let us look at the gravity-magnetic factor on Mars with my formula. Mars is 141,000,000 miles from the sun with a volume of .15 of earth's. D is 2.3. V is .15 of earth's. Gravity-magnetism = 2.3 times .15. Gravity-magnetism is .345 or about 35% compared to earth. A man on TV said that the gravity on Mars was about 50% of earth's. 35% is very close to this statement of "about 50% of earth's." He did not give the magnetic value.

Let us look at the gravity-magnetic factor on the moon with my formula. The moon is 93,000,000 miles from the sun with a volume of .166 of earth's. D is 1. V is .166 of earth's. Gravity-magnetism = 1. times .166. Gravity-magnetism is .166 or about 1/6 of earth's. When they landed on the moon they found out the gravity on the moon was 1/6 of earth's gravity. The magnetism wasn't mentioned but the moon is magnetic. Don't forget, the Earth, Mars, Mercury and the moon all have magnetic fields and gravity, which could be more evidence that gravity is magnetic as my formula brought out.

The moon is only 1.3 light seconds from earth and Mercury is only 139 light seconds from earth. This is our backyard in space and yet astronomers were wrong about the magnetic fields on these two heavenly bodies. You read where Einstein's theories are being proven right in outer space. I am very grateful that Einstein is in my corner, or vice versa.

Chapter 11

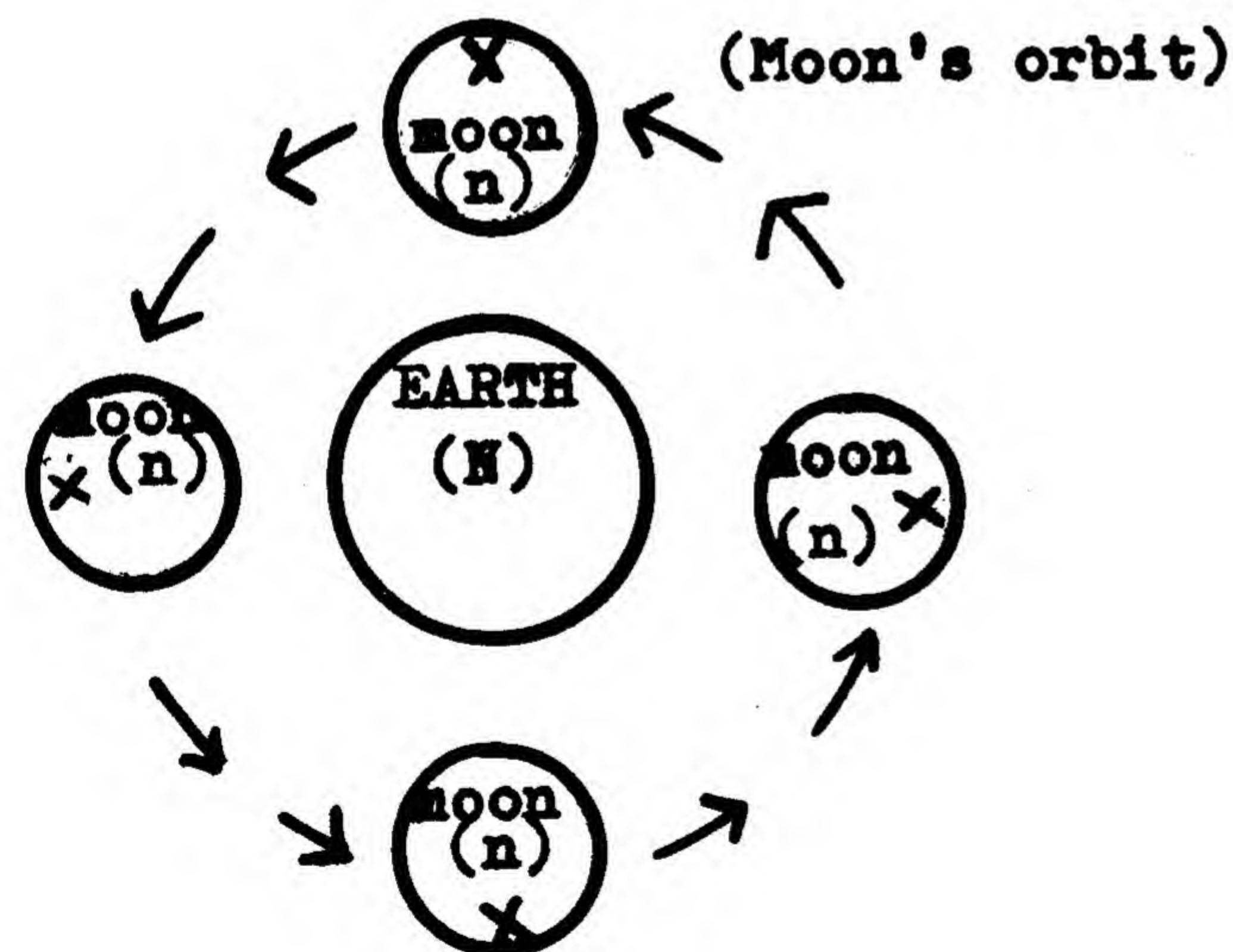
HERE IS MY VIEWPOINT ON THE MOON'S ORBIT

The only body we can really relate to, besides our planet earth, is the moon. We hear about Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto but the majority of these heavenly bodies can't be detected with the human eye. The few that can be seen with the naked eye are so far that it is almost impossible to study their actions. So let us zero in on the moon in its elliptical orbit, because the moon is very easy to observe most of the time.

1. The moon on the average is 240,000 miles from earth.
2. It is about 1/6 the size of earth.
3. It has about 1/6 of our gravity.
4. The moon orbits the earth every 27.32 days.
5. The moon is the closest to the earth at perigee.
6. The moon will *sling* leaving perigee.
7. The moon is the furthest from earth at apogee.
8. Every orbit of the moon will have a perigee, sling, and apogee.
9. Every orbit of the moon will be elliptical.
10. The backside of the moon is not seen here from earth.

We know that our universe is expanding and it could be termed "cosmo repulsion." We know our moon and the earth are getting further apart and the "backside" of the moon is never seen here from earth. To explain this action, which will bring out more evidence of gravity being a magnetic repulsion between bodies, I claim that the north and south magnetic poles of the earth and the moon oppose one another at all times. It is a basic law in magnetism that "Like Poles Repel."

I also claim that the backside of the moon has a higher magnetic content than the frontside of the moon and this would cause the "backside" of the moon from ever being seen here from earth, due to magnetic repulsion between the earth and the moon. I have shown the orbit of the moon around the earth and I have placed an "X" which indicates that the *backside* of the moon is higher in magnetic value than the frontside of the moon.

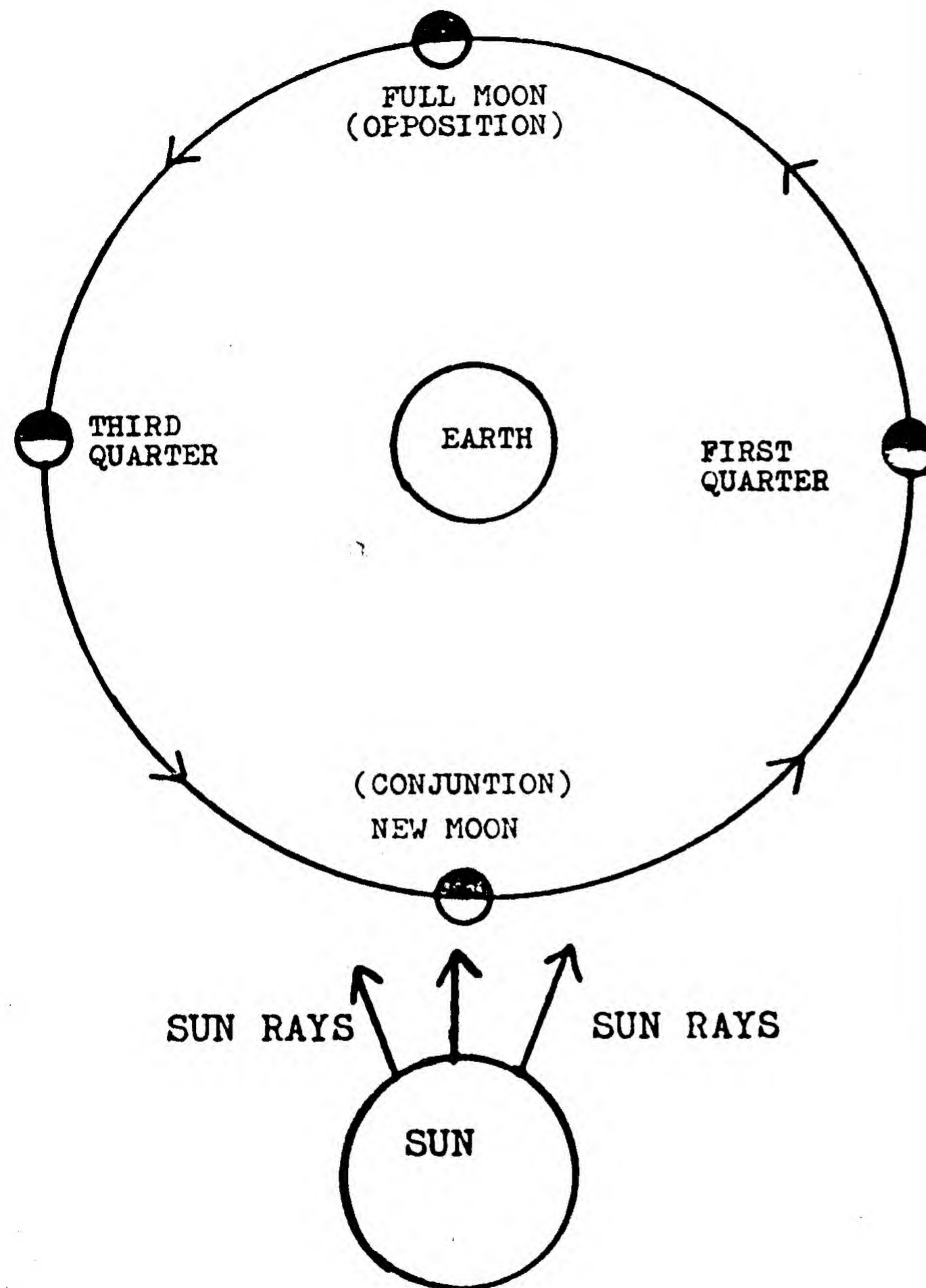


The 'Push' of Gravity

Fairfield Resident Declares That Earth Can't 'Pull'; It 'Pushes'

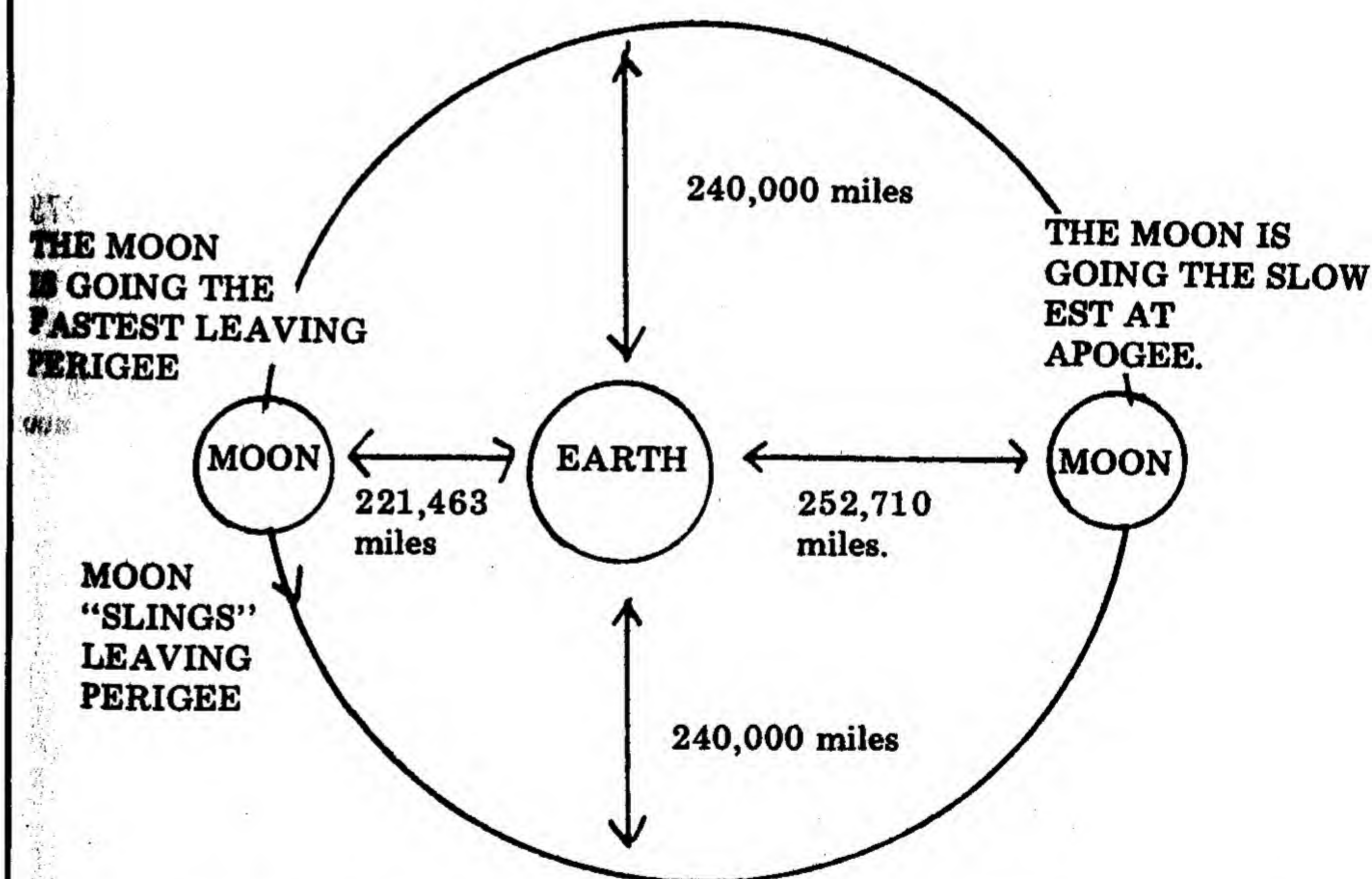


As you read this chapter you will readily see this astronomer and I have something in common. We were both trying to *find* something in regard to our moon but there wasn't any quick answer. My answer was several years in coming and I'm not so sure he ever found his.



You will find this drawing in all science books. (P. 130)

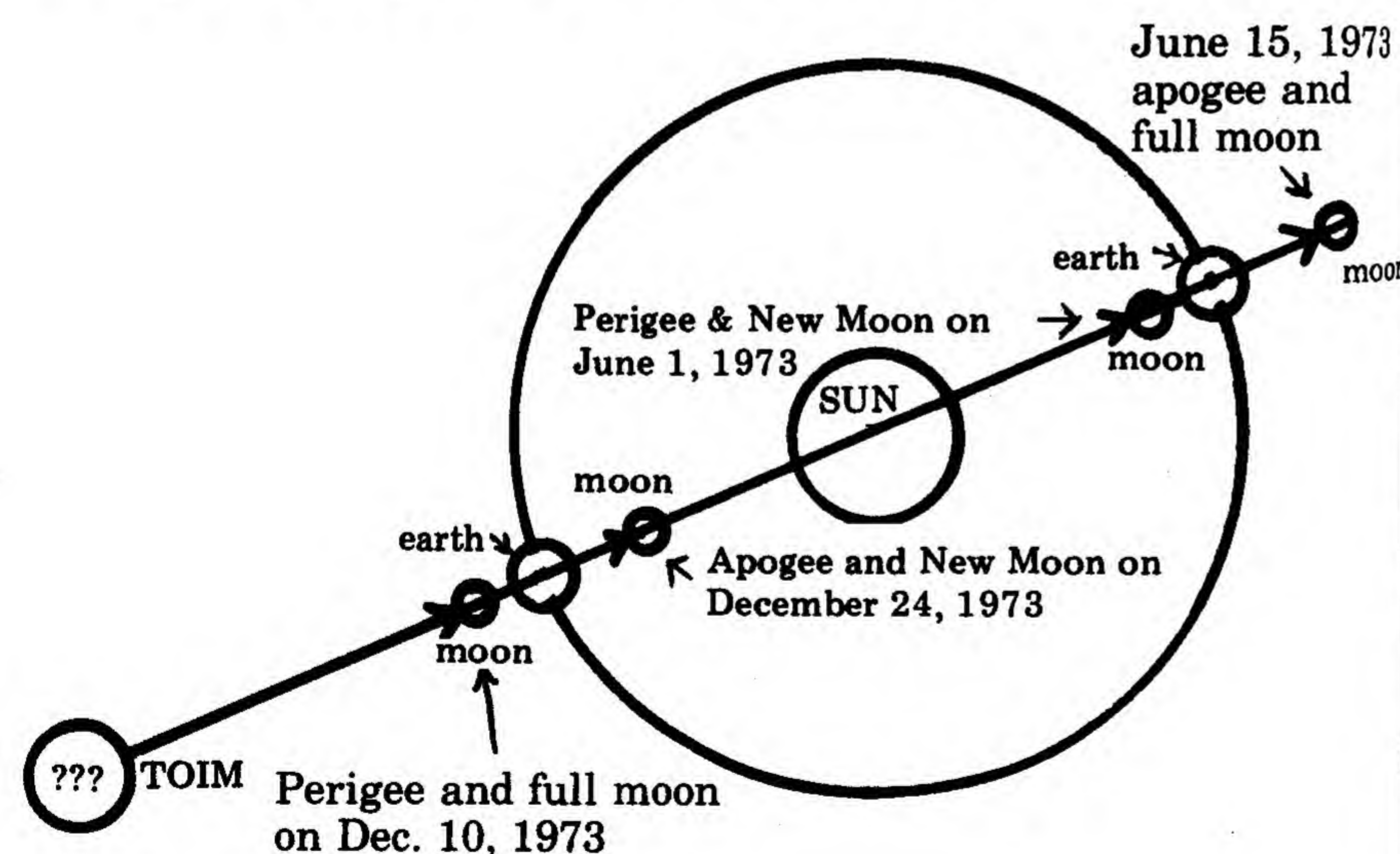
1. They will show you the moon's first quarter.
2. They will show you the full moon.
3. They will show you the moon's third quarter.
4. They will show you the new moon.
5. They will show you conjunction and opposition.
6. They will show you where the sun is located.
7. They will *never* show perigee or apogee.



Here is a look at the moon's elliptical orbit around our earth every 27.32 days.

1. The moon is the closest to the earth at perigee, 221,463 miles.
2. The moon is going the fastest in orbit leaving perigee.
3. The moon "slings," leaving perigee.
4. The moon is the furthest from earth at apogee, 252,710 miles.
5. The moon is going the slowest in orbit at apogee.
6. The moon is approximately 240,000 miles from earth on the average.
7. When you find this drawing in any science book the location of the sun is never shown.

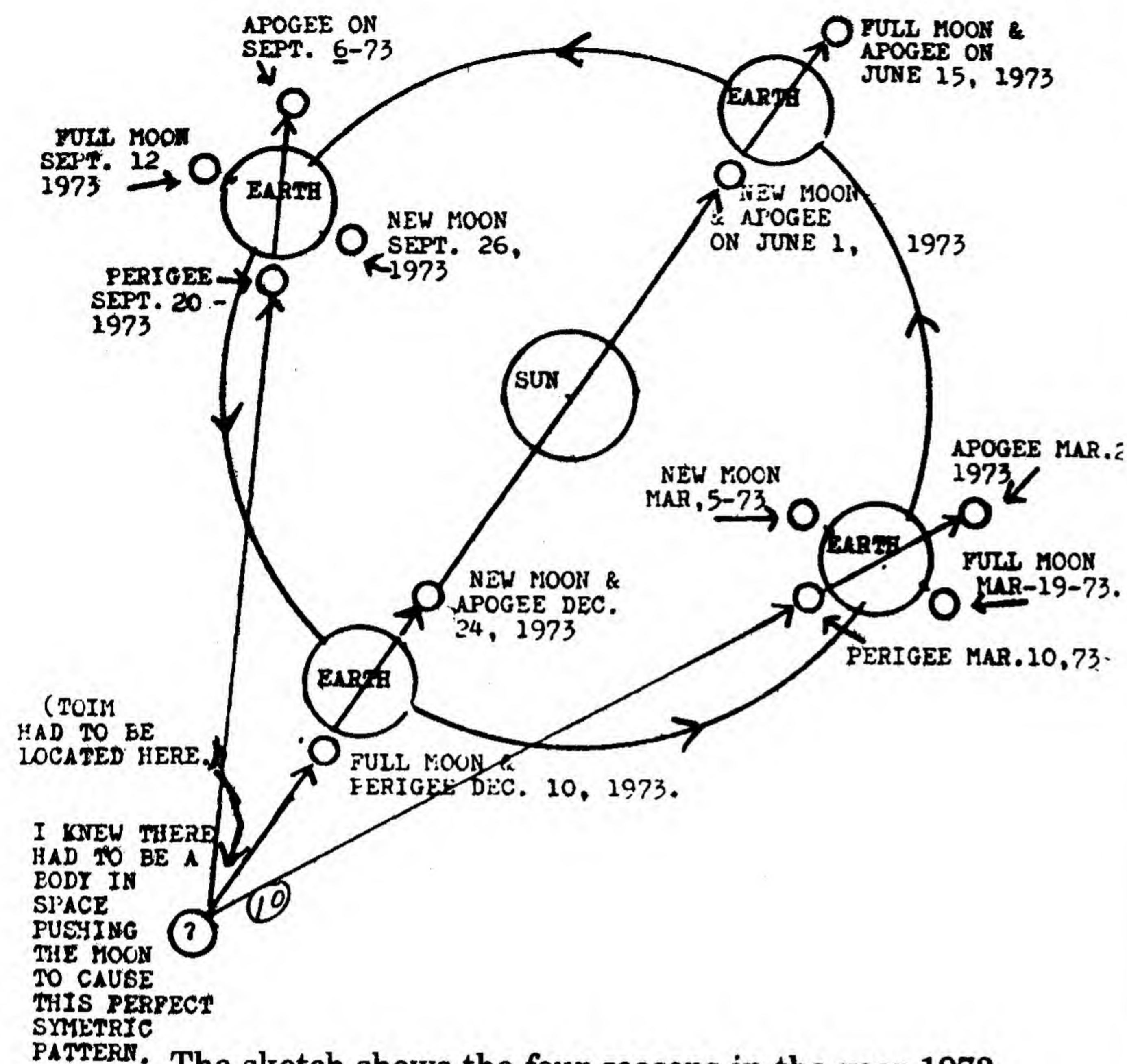
I just could not understand why they would show the apogee and perigee and not the sun on one drawing, and yet, on another drawing they would show the sun, the full moon, the new moon, first quarter and third quarter but no apogee or perigee. I then decided to plot the moon's orbit for the year 1973, then make one sketch that showed the sun, perigee, apogee, full moon and new moon to find out the reason this drawing could not be found in any books. Shown below is the sketch for the months of June and December in 1973. This will be enough to get my findings across to the reader.



The perfect direct alignment of the moon's apogees and perigees led me to believe there had to be a force out in space pushing the moon at all times. I did not have the slightest idea where this pushing force was located but I named this area "Toim."

My drawing on page 132 told me very rapidly why you will never find the apogees and perigees of the moon's orbit on the same drawing with the sun because the perigees and apogees can happen at any degree in the moon's orbit in relation to the sun. Check the drawing on page 132.

1. On June 1, 1973 perigee was at the new moon position.
2. On June 1, 1973 the moon went from the sun towards earth.
3. On June 15, 1973 apogee was at the full moon position.
4. On June 15, 1973 the moon went away from the sun and earth.
5. On December 10, 1973 perigee was at the full moon position.
6. On December 10, 1973 the moon went towards the sun and earth.
7. On December 24, 1973 apogee was at the new moon position.
8. On December 24, 1973 the moon went towards the sun and away from earth.
9. Why did the moon on June 1, 1973 and June 15, 1973 go away from the sun?
10. Yet on December 10 and December 24, 1973 the moon went towards the sun. Why?
11. The sun is 6,000,000 times greater in mass than the moon.
12. If the attraction between bodies is based on Newton's Laws of more mass—more attraction how could it be even remotely possible for the moon to move away from the sun and the earth on June 15, 1973?
13. The perigees and apogees are at new moon positions and also full moon positions.
14. My conclusion is that the sun and the earth have no *pull factor* on the moon but Toim somewhere out in space has a major effect on the moon's orbit, and Toim could be massive or miniature and is pushing our moon at all times.



The sketch shows the four seasons in the year 1973.
 Mar. 10, 1973, perigee is at moon's first quarter.
 Mar. 25, 1973, apogee is at moon's third quarter.
 June 1, 1973, perigee is at new moon.
 June 15, 1973, apogee is at full moon.
 Sept. 20, 1973, perigee is at third quarter of moon's orbit.
 Sept. 6, 1973, apogee is at moon's first quarter.
 Dec. 10, 1973, perigee is at full moon.
 Dec. 24, 1973, apogee is at new moon.

This sketch that I used to plot the perigees and apogees of the moon's orbit shows that the earth and the sun has no at-

traction on the moon whatsoever. (You can readily see that the pergees and apogees for June and December are just the opposite.)

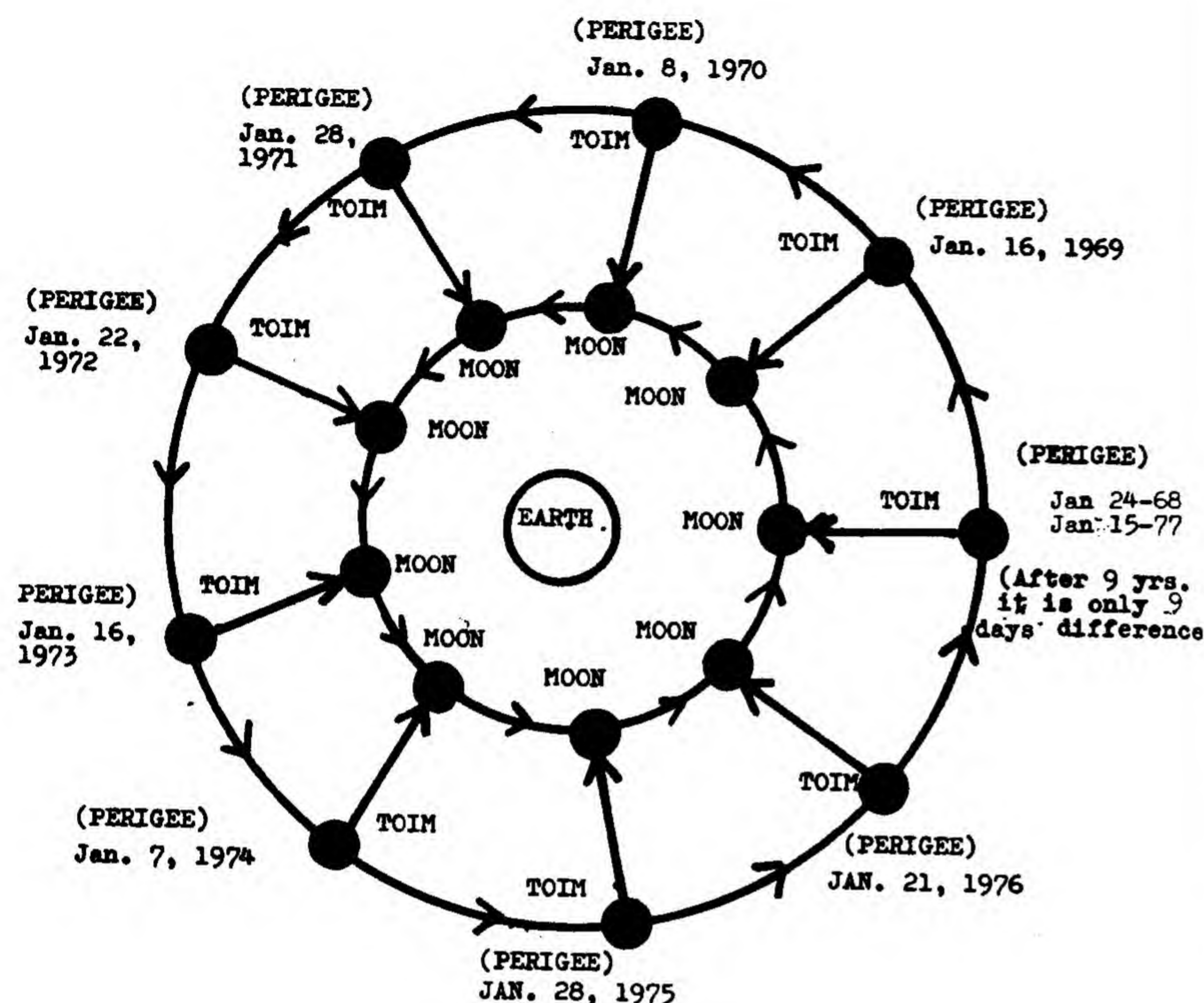
On the following page is my celestial map showing the perigees just for the months of January in the years of 1968 through 1977.

Toim can be found by adding or subtracting in multiples of nine years from the dates shown on this celestial calendar. For example, let us look at the perigee of January 1969. Toim will be in this same general area in 1978, 1987, 1996, 2005, 2014, etc.

The apogees are not shown for the years of 1968 through 1977 but the apogees are in line with the perigees, which you can compare with the perigees and apogees on page 134. It is very obvious by checking my nine year celestial map that this body, Toim, is pushing our moon at all times. I named this unknown body out in space that I predict is pushing our moon at all times, TOIM, after my two sons, Tim and Tom.

This is my nine year celestial map of Toim's orbit for the years of 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977. Check the drawing on page 136 and you can see that a hunch paid off. It shows all of the perigees in the months of January for the years of 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, and 1977. You will notice that the perigees have the same location for January 1968 and January 1977. Toim has been pushing our moon at apogee and perigee and has an orbit of its own of nine years. These are the locations of perigees and apogees for January for the last 52 years that were found in The Farmers Almanac.

1926, 1935, 1944, 1953, 1962, 1971. Same location every 9 years.
 1927, 1936, 1945, 1954, 1963, 1972. Same location every 9 years.
 1928, 1937, 1946, 1955, 1964, 1973. Same location every 9 years.
 1929, 1938, 1947, 1956, 1965, 1974. Same location every 9 years.
 1930, 1939, 1948, 1957, 1966, 1975. Same location every 9 years.
 1931, 1940, 1949, 1958, 1967, 1976. Same location every 9 years.
 1932, 1941, 1950, 1959, 1968, 1977. Same location every 9 years.
 1933, 1942, 1951, 1960, 1969. Same location every 9 years.
 1934, 1943, 1952, 1961. 1970. Same location every 9 years.

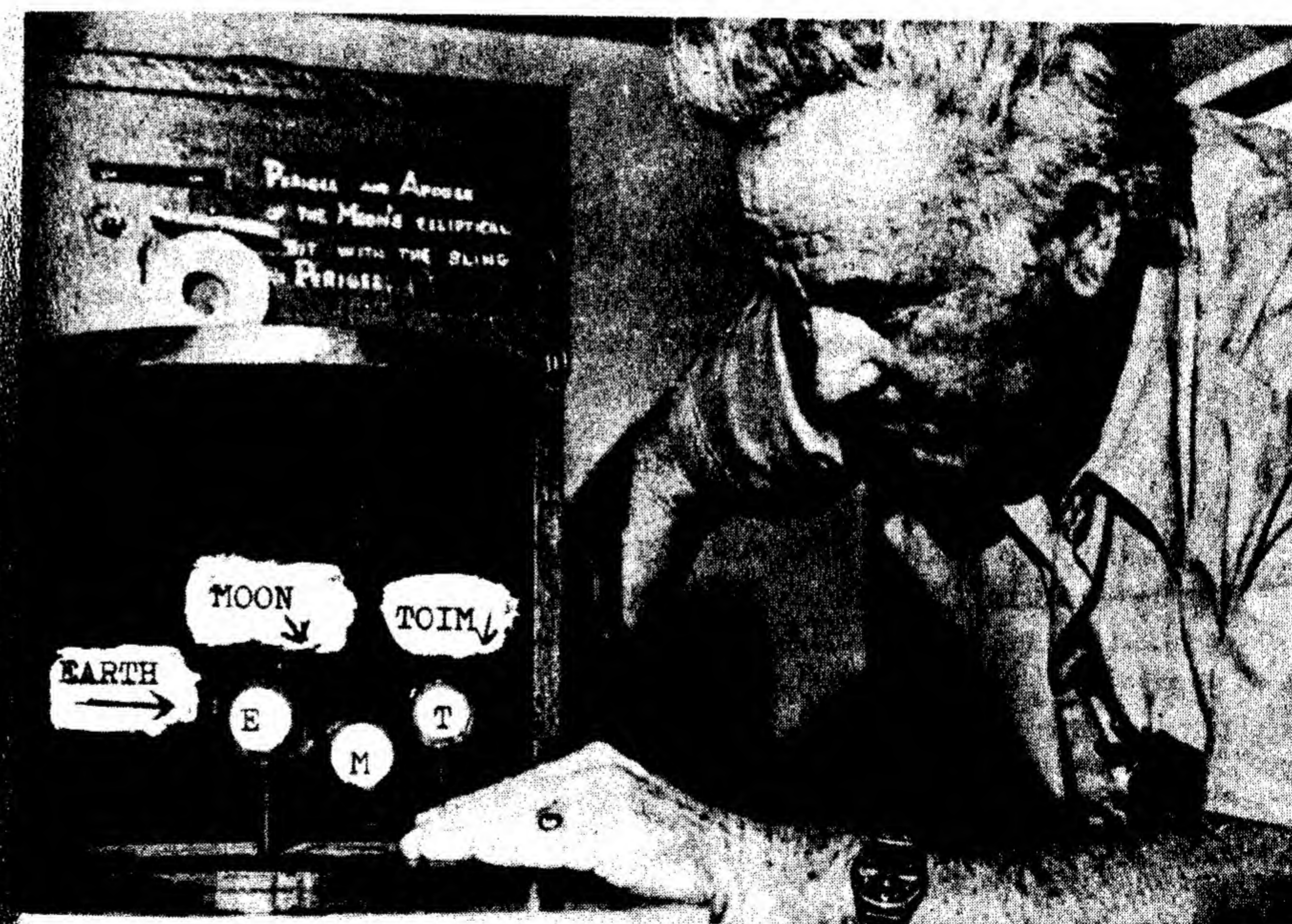


With my speed and distance formula it will now be possible to find the location of Toim.

I knew it would take a lot of trial-and-error figuring to find the exact location of this body, Toim, and the speed it had to be traveling. My only clue to start with was that a nine-year orbit takes a total of 283,824,000 seconds. I will not bore you with the math that was used to find the location and speed of this planet, but it turned out that this body was going through space at 8.86 miles per second at a distance of 400,000,000 miles from the sun.

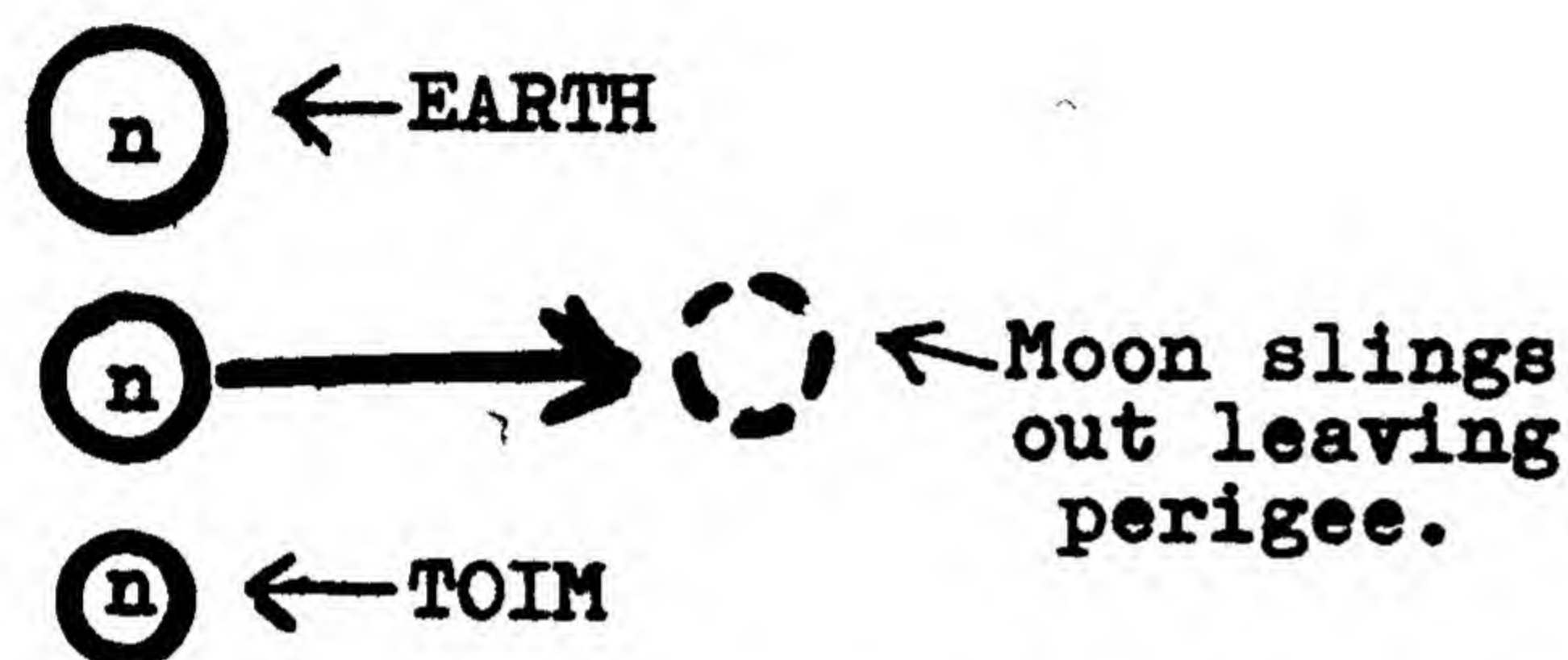
My next project was to go to the library and find out if there were any bodies floating around 400,000,000 miles from the sun. I found out that in the area of 400,000,000 miles from our sun is the asteroid belt. This belt is made up of about 1,000 small planetoids that orbit our sun. One of these bodies in the belt is Toim. The entire belt would not even compare to the size of our moon and our moon is only 1/6 the size of earth, so this body could be a mile or so in diameter.

The sun is a "pussycat" to our moon, even tho the sun is 6,000,000 times bigger than our moon. Toim couldn't be 1/100 the size of the moon but it acts like a "wild tiger" to the moon. Mass is not the answer for the behavior of heavenly bodies as Newton believed, but it is the chemical factor based on the permeability of each body.



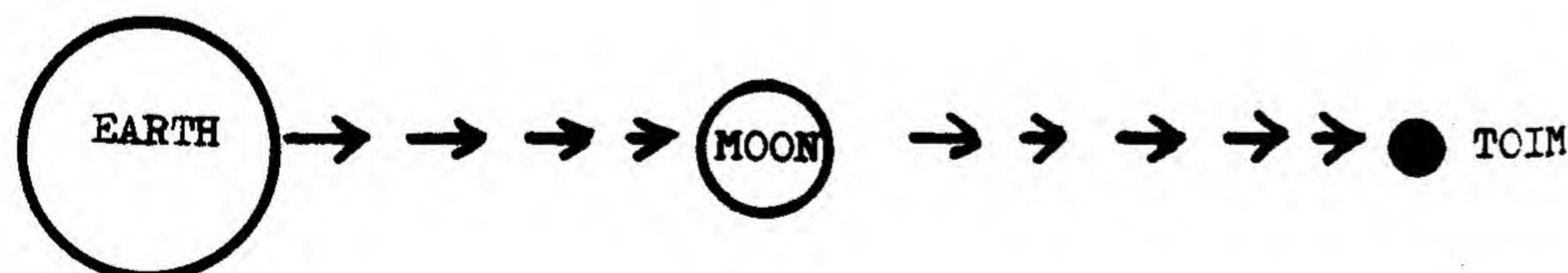
(Vacaville Reporter)

The previous picture shows my model of the moon's and Toim's orbits, as well as all the perigees in January of the years 1968 through 1977 as shown on page 136. In this physical working model the moon orbits the earth 9 times while Toim has completed only one orbit. The sketch below shows how the moon "slings out" when leaving perigee. The earth, moon and Toim all have their north poles up, and when you push the body called the moon through the slot between the earth and Toim, the moon will sling out leaving perigee.



(Take three lifesaver magnets with their north poles up and place them on a table. Hold earth and Toim and gently push the moon between earth and Toim and watch it sling out.)

For those of you who have a powerful telescope and would like to see Toim, just wait until the moon is at perigee and then line up your telescope over the center of the moon; directly behind the moon is Toim in the asteroid belt with an orbital speed of 8.86 m.p.s. Someday when there is a telescope available I will use the sketch below and see Toim for the first time.

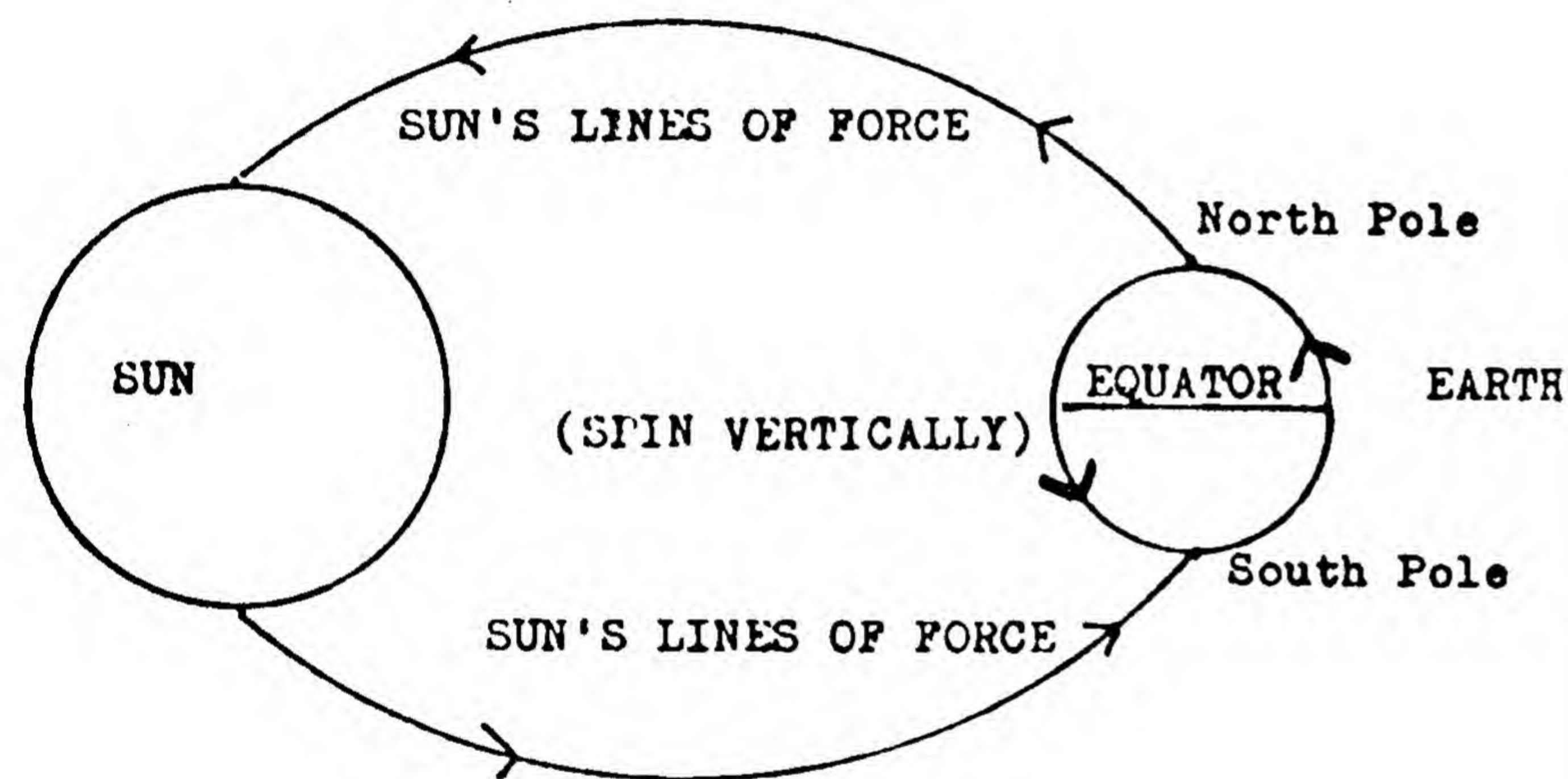


Back in the early 70's I went to our local library and told the reference librarian I wanted to look at a sketch of the moon's elliptical orbit that also showed the location of the sun. I had a hard time trying to get him to understand my wishes. After leaving the library he walked over to the librarian on duty, who happened to be a close friend of mine, and asked her if I was for real. She informed him I was. He asked her to have me come back and he would see what he could do. When I returned he said that to his knowledge no such drawing existed, but he did give me the information on the dates of the full moons, new moons, apogees and perigees for the year of 1973. This information then made this chapter possible and I feel it has really put a lot more "teeth" into my theory that havenly bodies push one another at all times.

Chapter 12

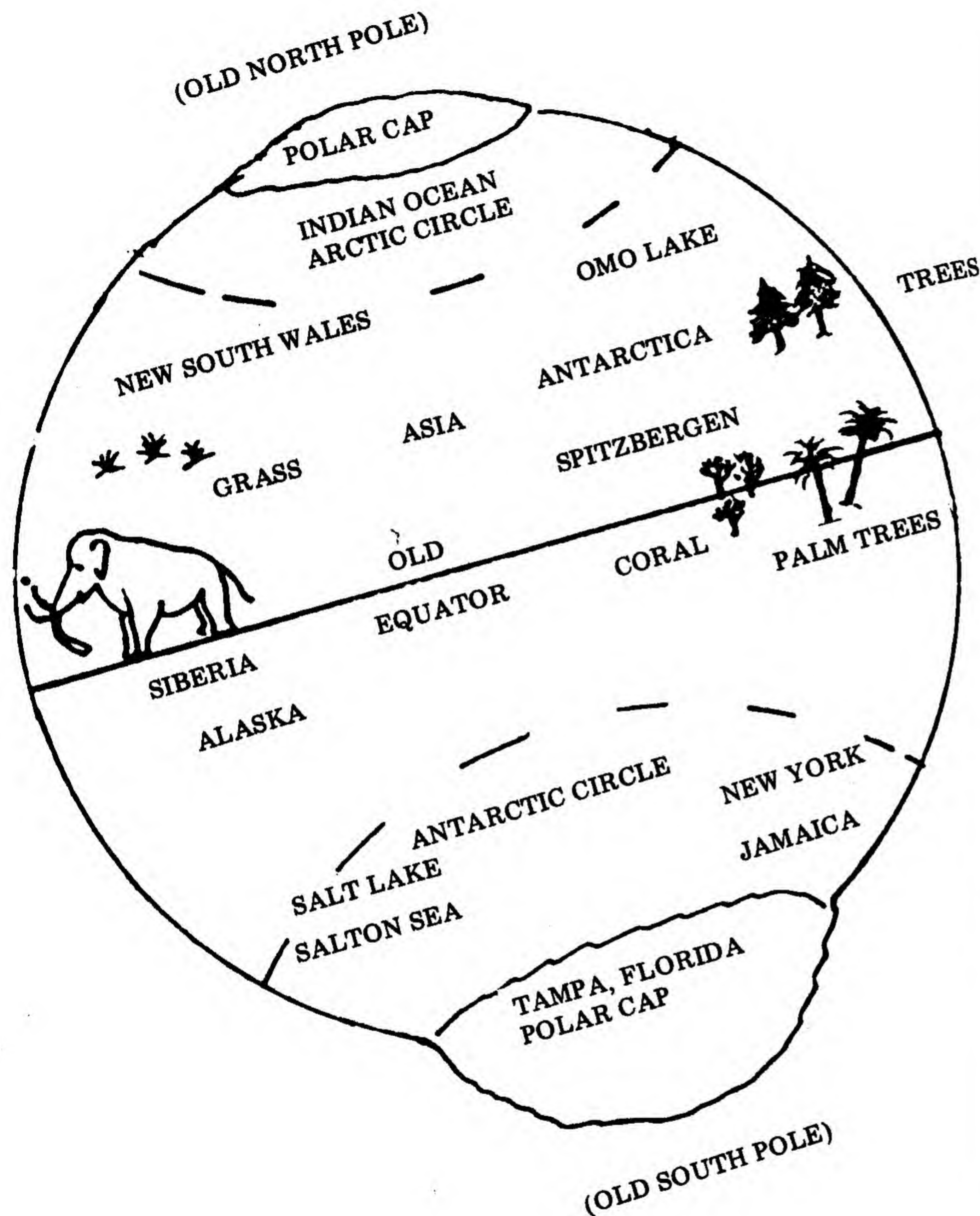
THE EARTH FLIPS VERTICALLY

This chapter will discuss my theory on the earth *flipping* in the area of 90 degrees every so many thousands of years.



If you would spin your globe vertically, wherever it stops, according to my theory, your globe would *always* have a north pole, an equator and a south pole in the same positions as shown in the drawing. For instance, Tampa, Florida could be located at the north pole, the equator or the south pole. The Northern hemisphere would always have a clockwise twist. The Southern hemisphere would always have a counterclockwise twist, and the equator would not have any twist.

What evidence have I found to make me believe the world flipped 120 degrees 10,000 years ago? Get out your world globe and put it like it is today. To begin with, we have a small polar cap at the North Pole and a very large polar cap at the South Pole which is two miles thick. We did not even know about this cap until Admiral Byrd went to the South Pole in this century. This southern polar cap has 90% of the earth's fresh water frozen in it and the cap is getting bigger each and every year. The northern polar cap has 5% of the earth's fresh water frozen in it and it keeps getting bigger each year. This means we only have 5% of the fresh water left in the world for our use and we are losing some of that every day, because it is being frozen in the polar caps. If the polar caps should melt then our oceans would rise 200 feet. In other words the place where you now live will be under water if it is less than 200 feet in elevation. (This comes from certified engineers.) They have found 171 separate North and South Poles here on earth already, meaning to me that the earth has "flipped" very gently many times in the past. It also means that it proves the part of my theory at the very beginning when I said that the earth is a *temporary magnet*. Permanent magnets do not change their poles. I even found a banner headline in a paper that said according to scientists "The World's Magnetic Field Does Flops." That is where I disagree with the scientists because I say the world itself "flips" and new poles are formed immediately where the old ones used to be.

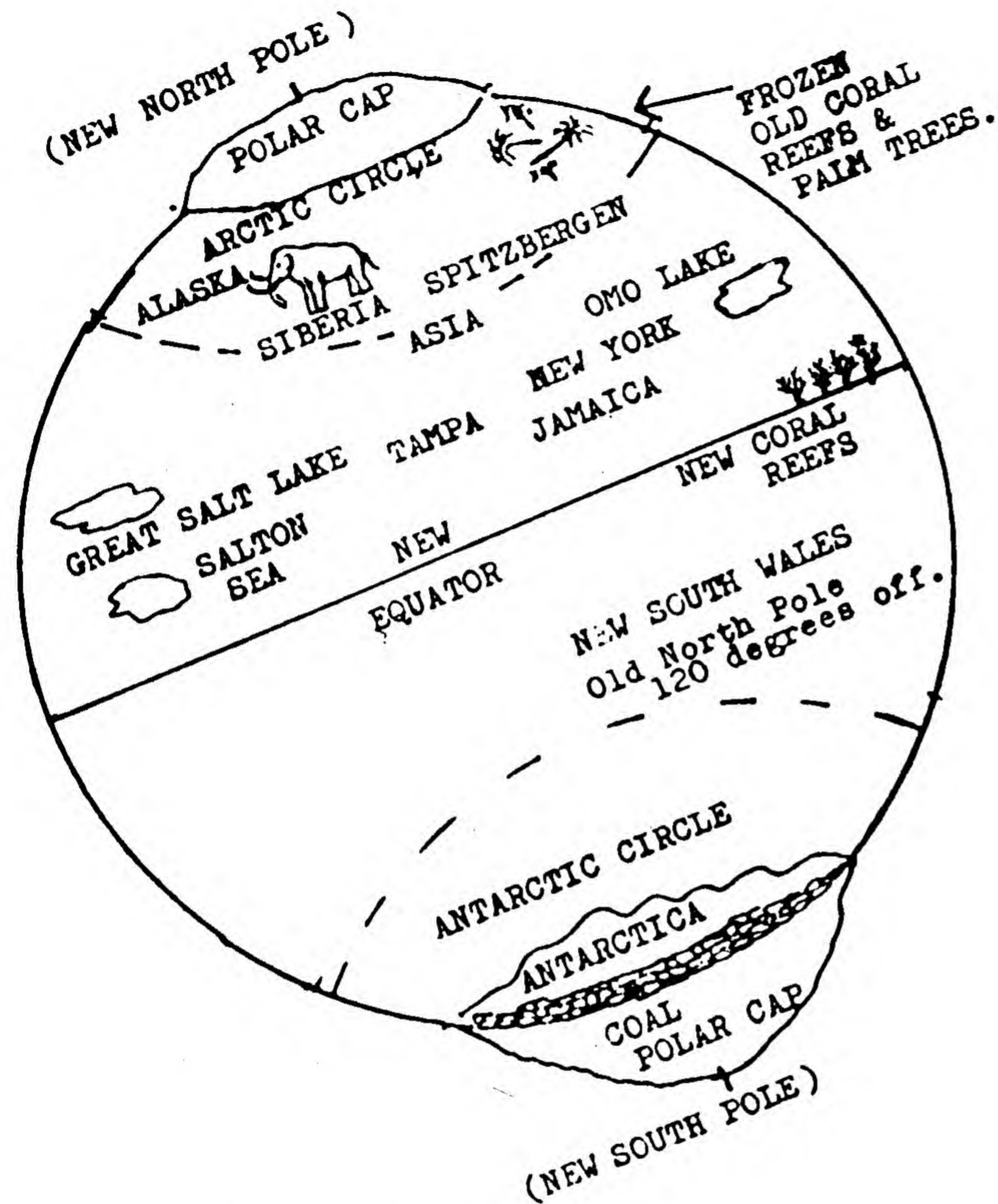


Now, take your world globe and set it so that Tampa, Florida is at the South Pole. This is how I say our world looked 10,000 years ago. Note: Jamaica, New South Wales and Antarctica are on other side of globe.

1. Siberia is in torrid zone and should support animal life.
 2. Spitzbergen in torrid zone should have coral reefs and palm trees.
 3. Antarctica in upper torrid zone should have trees and vegetation.
 4. Tampa, Florida, at the South Pole should be under an ice pack at least two miles thick.
 5. New York at the Antarctic Circle should be under a large ice pack.
 6. Great Salt Lake, in the Antarctic Circle should be under a large ice pack.
 7. Salton Sea at the Antarctic Circle should be under a large ice pack.
 8. Lake Omo, just out of the Arctic Circle should have lots of snow.
 9. New South Wales is in the Northern temperate zone.
 10. Alaska in the torrid zone should be free of ice.
 11. Jamaica in the Antarctic Circle should be under a large ice pack.
 12. Asia in the northern temperate zone should be free of ice.
 13. The Indian Ocean is 180 degrees north of Tampa, Florida, and is the old North Pole in the middle of the Indian Ocean.
- Note: This map is not to scale but close in its respective areas, and is only for comparison.

8022 BC. the world flipped 120 degrees vertically very gently. (This is only an estimate, but a time period was necessary.) Now, gently flip your globe 120 degrees vertically so it will look like it does today.

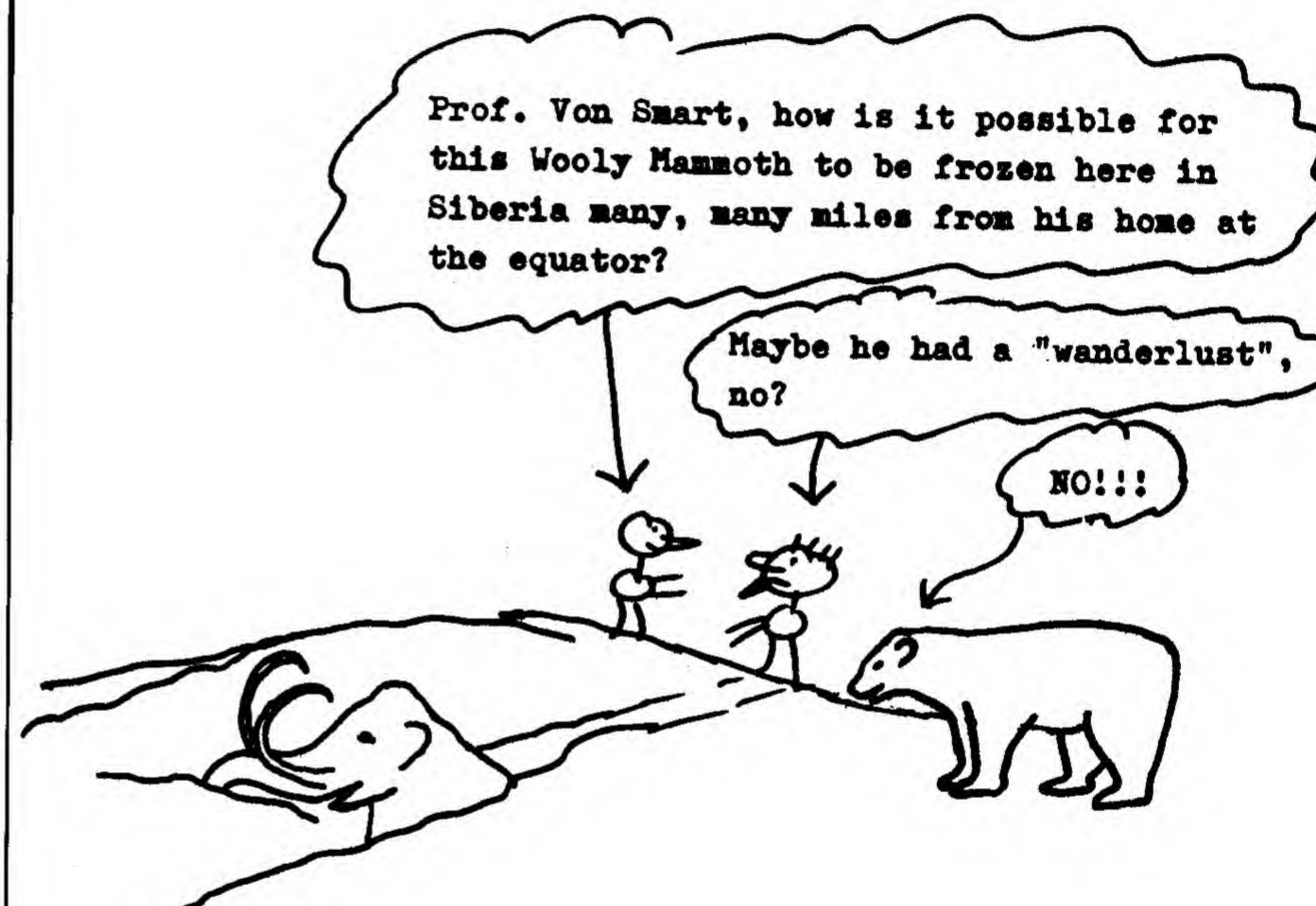
Note: Siberia, Spitzbergen, Omo Lake and New South Wales are on the other side of the globe.



1. Siberia is near the Arctic Circle. 2. Spitzbergen is near Arctic Circle. 3. Antarctica is near the new South Pole. 4. Tampa, Florida is in the Northern temperate zone. 5. New York is in the Northern temperate zone. 6. The Great Salt Lake is in the Northern temperate zone. 7. Salton Sea is in the Northern temperate zone. 8. Lake Omo, in Ethiopia, Africa is in the

torrid zone. 9. New South Wales, Australia is in the Northern torrid zone. 10. Jamaica is in the Northern torrid zone. 11. Alaska is in the Arctic Circle. 12. Asia is in the Arctic Circle and the Northern temperate zone.

The above locations are not to scale but they are in their general areas. World flipped 10,000 years ago.



They have found many frozen Woolly Mammoths in Northern Siberia and the following are points of interest in regard to these frozen mammoths.

1. Studies have indicated that these mammoths did not originate as Arctic animals, and they would not survive under Arctic conditions.

2. They had parts of their last meal between their teeth and on their tongues, which apparently they did not seem to have time to swallow.
3. The cells of his body are preserved for thousands of years due to his being frozen.
4. He died without any sign of violence.
5. No one seems to know how these mammoths were "quick frozen."
6. To preserve him properly, he has to be "quick frozen."
7. It had to be a very tremendous cold in a very short period of time, or otherwise the center of the mammoth could have remained warm enough to allow decomposition to start.
8. Mammoth steaks were taken to London and eaten by the Royal Society.
9. These frozen mammoths have always been found on plains a little above sea level but never in mountains.
10. They found buttercups in their mouths and buttercups will not grow even at 40 degrees Fahrenheit and they will not bloom without long daily periods of sunlight.
11. They were found to have been frozen 10,000 years ago by the radio carbon dating method.
12. Scientists believe that at sometime in the past, either the poles were not where they are located today, or this area of the earth's surface that lie about the poles now were someplace else at one time.

Here is my answer to the "riddle of the quick-frozen mammoth." He was eating buttercups in the warm tropics and then all of a sudden the earth gently flipped vertically in the area of 90 degrees and the sun set on him suddenly and he found himself in darkness. He was quick-frozen, not knowing that he was in the area of the north pole, over 8,000 miles from his old home at the old equator. The former polar caps were now near the equator and they started to melt instantly to flood the world.

Bearing what I have said in mind let us look at the following.

1. The Woolly Mammoths were radio-carbon dated to have died 10,000 years ago. (CARBON DATING IS AN ACCURATE METHOD.)

2. Off the coast of Spitzbergen they have found frozen coral reefs and palm trees which points to the fact that Spitzbergen was once in the tropics.
3. Antarctica has coal, which means trees once grew there, so Antarctica used to be in a much warmer climate.
4. Tampa, Florida, I believe should show signs of glacier action.
5. From *National Geographic*, November 1976, page 692: "Chilly August, 16,000 B.C. Manhattan Island lies under a half a mile of ice, but parts of Alaska, then linked to Asia, are ice-free." That confirms my belief as to where New York and Siberia were located 8022 B.C. or 10,000 years ago.
6. The Great Salt Lake was covered with ice or had sufficient water supply to have made this lake as big as Lake Huron is today. I read where the Great Salt Lake started to dry up 10,000 years ago.
7. The Salton Sea was also located in an ice area or it had sufficient water to fill it when it was located near the frigid zone over 10,000 years ago. The water supply to this sea, as well as the present water supply to the Great Salt Lake is not great enough to overcome the evaporation process, so both of these lakes are drying up. There are many small lakes in the United States that are drying up for the same reason. The U.S. used to be at the Arctic Circle over 10,000 years ago.
8. Lake Omo in Ethiopia is also drying up because it was located near the frigid zone before it flipped to the torrid zone.
9. In New South Wales, Australia, they have found an old magnetic north pole which is 120 degrees from where it

should be. This 120 degree factor goes hand in hand with the preceding statements.

10. Recently off the coast of Jamaica they located a new coral reef that started to grow 10,000 years ago on top of an old coral reef. This was discovered by Jacques Cousteau's group.
11. Jacques Cousteau's group also found stalagmites and stalactites in a cave on the ocean's floor that were opposite. I don't know what they meant by the word "opposite" but you can see they apparently didn't seem to fit in with that particular location.
12. Alaska had to move from an area that was free of ice to one that had lots of ice and snow.
13. The scientists of the world have estimated that modern civilization started 10,000 years ago.
14. I heard on radio that when signs of former sea life are found at certain elevations in the world, they will find many other signs of former sea life at these same elevations throughout the world. This means, at least to me, that the world does tip and flood periodically. The greatest flooding would be when the earth tips 90 degrees and puts the old polar caps at the new equator.

My theory does seem plausible, but if you don't like it, then you finish the story of the constant buildup of the polar caps that already have 95% of the earth's fresh water and are robbing more of this precious fresh water every day.

I feel that perhaps the Bible holds the secret of that time 10,000 years ago, when I believe the earth last flipped. Genesis 7:11: "In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, on the seventeenth day of the month, on that day all the fountains of the deep burst forth." That passage could refer to when the old polar caps had just flipped to the new equator

and started melting very rapidly. Genesis 6:17: "For behold, I will bring a flood of waters upon the earth, to destroy all flesh in which is the breath of life under heaven; everything that is on earth shall die."

Can't you just visualize the catastrophe if the world flipped and flooded? I have been asked when I think this could take place. My answer was, "It wouldn't have surprised me if it was yesterday." Let me clarify that statement. Seventy-eight years ago they set up six observatories around the world to check the earth's wobble. They thought that after checking this wobble for two years that it would prove to be the same for both years. They found out it wasn't. After seventy-eight years they have found out each year the wobble is different and my theory is that it is due to this constant buildup of the Southern polar cap. I say for world survival we should devise a plan to at least keep these polar caps from building up any more. We have the capability to do it and we had better start now.

Genesis 8:1-3: "But God remembered Noah and all the beasts and all the cattle that were with him in the ark. And God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the water subsided; the fountains of the deep and the windows of the heavens were closed; the rain from the heavens was restrained, and the waters receded from the earth continually."

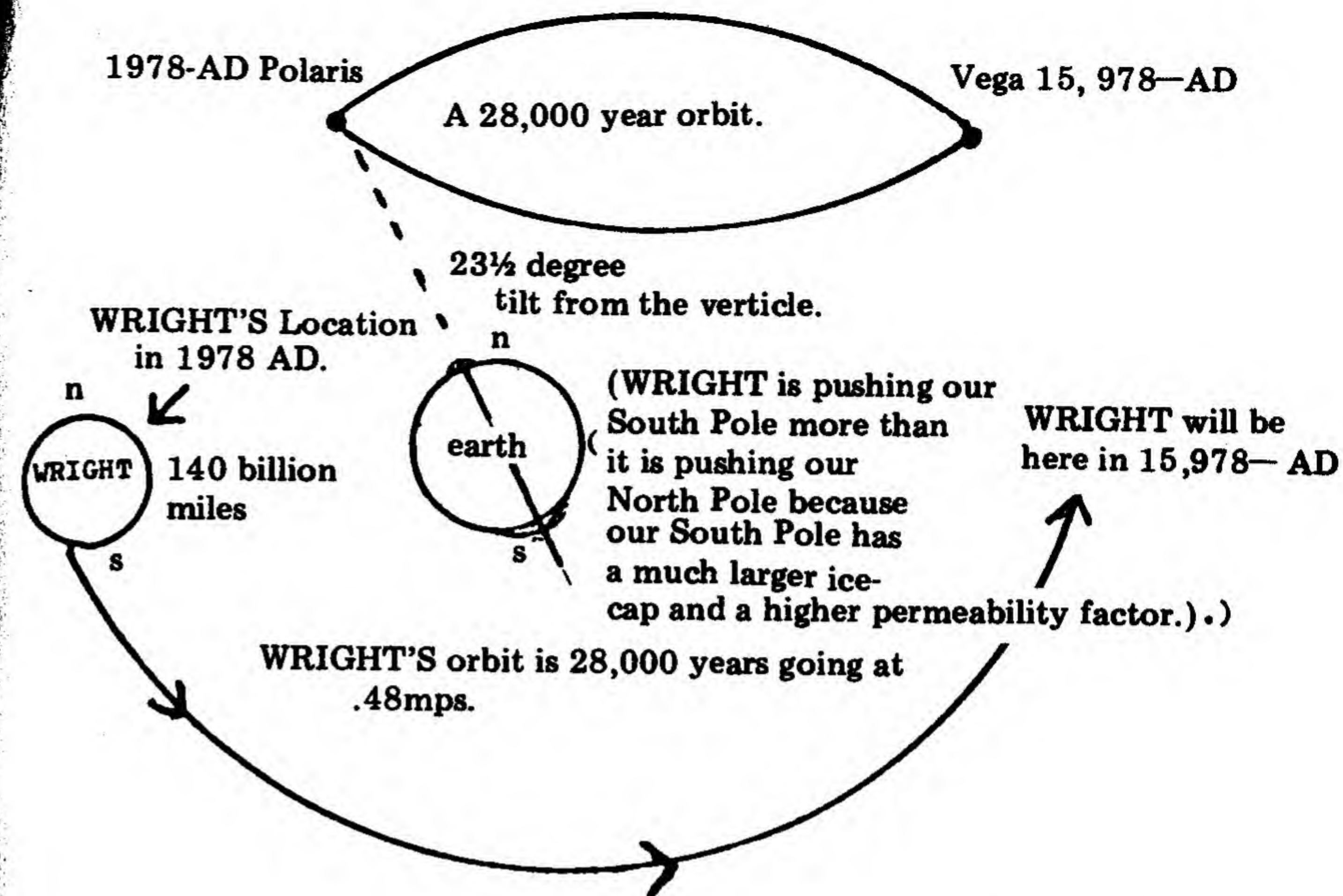
In the passage above it seems to me that "the fountains of the deep were closed" means that the old polar caps located at the new equator had finally melted. "And the waters receded from the earth continually" could mean that earth's fresh water was starting to build up the polar caps. Where else could the water go? Don't forget that if the polar caps should melt they would raise the oceans level 200 feet over the entire earth and that is a lot of H₂O in anybody's language.

Now for a few observations from a book called *Worlds in Collision* by Velikovsky:

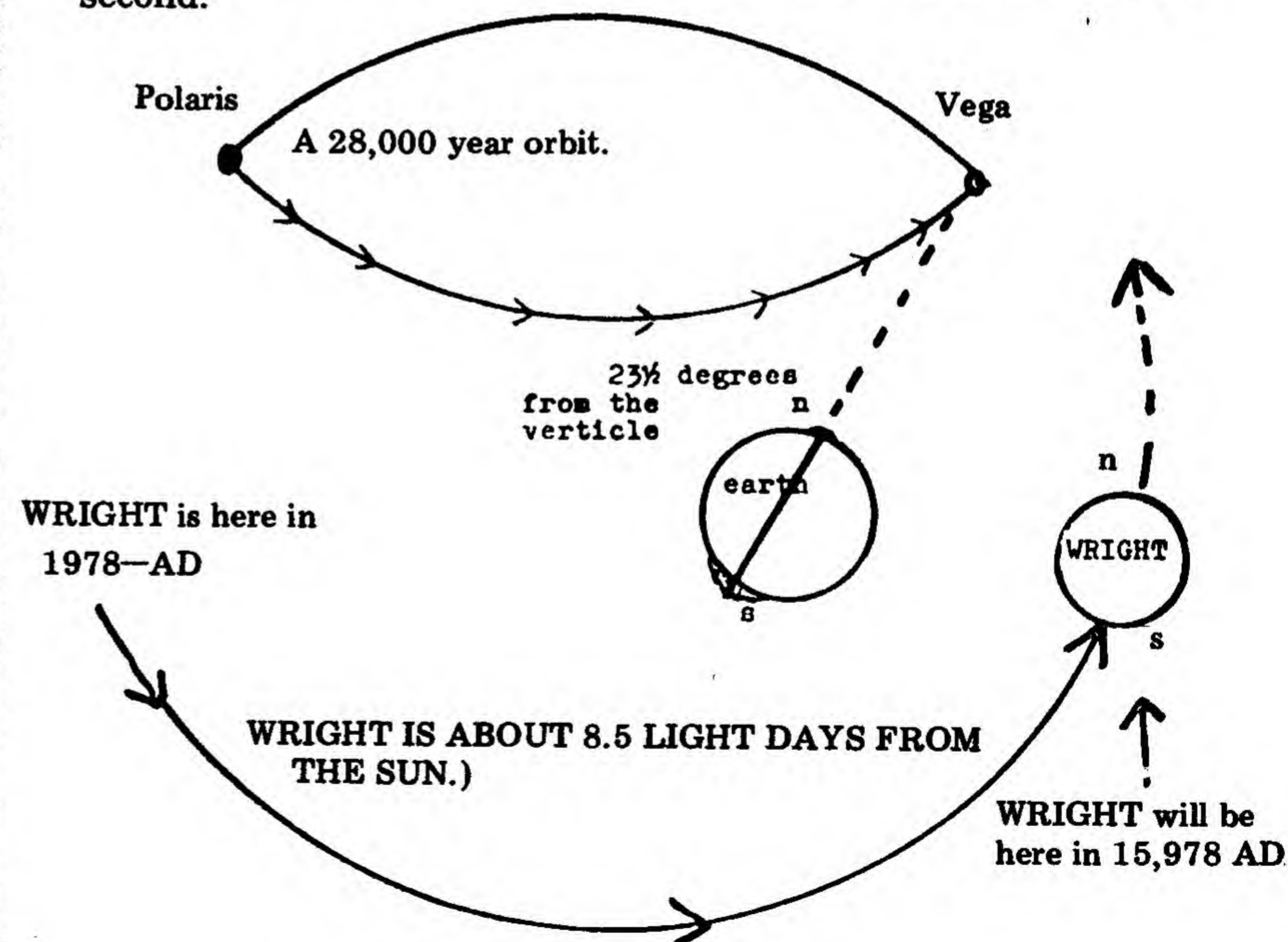
Each world age met its destruction in catastrophes of conflagration, flood and hurricane. . . . Human remains and human artifacts of bone, polished stone, or pottery are found under great deposits of till and gravel, sometimes under as much as a hundred feet. [This could have been caused by the world flooding due to the melting of the ice caps.] A tradition of successive creations and catastrophes is found in the Pacific. . . on Hawaii and on the islands of Polynesia: there were nine ages and each age a different sky was above the earth. Icelanders, also, believed that nine worlds went down in successions of ages, a tradition that is contained in Edda 19.

This is easy to understand. When New South Wales was above the equator in approximately 8802 BC the people living there then would have seen the North Star. After it flipped 120 degrees they would no longer see the North Star but instead the Southern Cross. So they have a new age with a different sky above.

Our earth is 23% degrees from the verticle, pointing at Polaris. 14,000 years from now it will be pointing at Vega, which is 180 degrees from Polaris, then in another 14,000 years it will be pointing back to Polaris. This particular orbit that our north pole travels takes 28,000 years. I believe there is a body orbiting our sun that reacts very violently with our planet, just as Toim reacts violently with our moon and Tiom reacts very violently with Pluto. This body that reacts very violently with our earth is a body I have named "Wright," that will push us over in the area of 90 degrees, because of our unbalanced polar caps, which is due to a permeability factor based on magnetic reaction.



My orbital speed and distance formula puts Wright at 140 billion miles from our sun with an orbital speed of .48 mile per second.



I haven't any idea when the world will flip 90 degrees again but I do feel by logic that it will happen before the year 15,978 A.D.

From *Worlds In Collision*, page 29: "Heraclitus (540 B.C. to 475 B.C.) taught that the world is destroyed in conflagration after a period of 10,800 years." If this is true our time is getting short.

(I have built a physical model of our earth & Wright that work under their own freedom of movement and flips my manmade world 90 degrees.)

A man by the name of Muck had the following theory in regards to an answer of the "frozen mammoths" in Siberia. Muck theorized that the world at one time was hit by a huge asteroid and the impact was so violent that the so-called lost continent of Atlantis was sunk. The world wobbled enough to put the mammoths at the equator into the Arctic Circle.

You can see that Muck and I both agree on the theory of the frozen mammoths being located at the equator and then suddenly, they found themselves located at the Arctic Circle. It would be very interesting to have had Muck judge my theory because before his death he did not believe any of the many theories they had on what caused the sudden freezing of these mammoths.

Earth is a planet and so is Mars and many of our actions on earth could have happened on Mars because, in my theory, our sun is the common source of power for both planets. Scientists are now observing Mars very closely, so let us turn our attention to the red planet Mars. Mars has north and south polar caps like earth does, so let us look around to see what evidence there might be that Mars also flips periodically (based on my theory).

They have found old river beds on Mars that have been cut fifteen miles wide and hundreds of feet deep. Scientists agree they had to be formed by millions of tons of water that suddenly burst from the ground.

Let us now look at a portion of Genesis: 7:11 "On that day all the fountains burst forth." Isn't it odd that the Bible would use the word "burst" as did the scientists who are now observing

Mars, to describe the great flood here on Earth and on Mars, too? Do you suppose the planet Mars flipped, and its poles melted and caused this sudden burst of water? If you do, then you are on my side.

Let's look around a little more on Mars. The article goes on to say there is a canyon called *Valles Marineris*, which is 3,000 miles long and 150 miles wide and 4 miles deep. That took a lot of water bursting across Mars to make a canyon of that size. It is the largest canyon yet found on any of our planets. It would make our Grand Canyon look like a small ditch. They have found wide channels that cross one another that scientists can't explain. Mars appears to be a dry planet with just polar caps and permafrost. (A condition that I say earth will eventually be in if we don't flip.) It is obvious that Mars does flip periodically and the water stored in the polar caps and permafrost does burst out, carving giant rivers and channels and canyons. It is obvious Mars has flipped vertically before as the evidence shows with its cross channels where the waters have burst out before. As Mars is now dry, maybe it will flip again in the not too distant future. Maybe Mars and the earth will flip at the same time. Who knows? I certainly don't.

Recently off the east coast of Canada they made a boring in the ocean's floor and here is what they found in this core when they examined it.

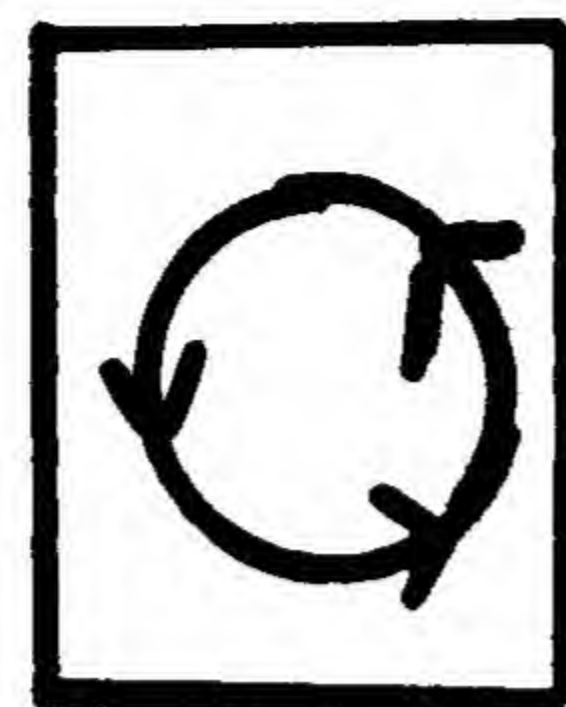
At one level in the core they found seashells that were twisted clockwise as shown in this sketch.

"A"



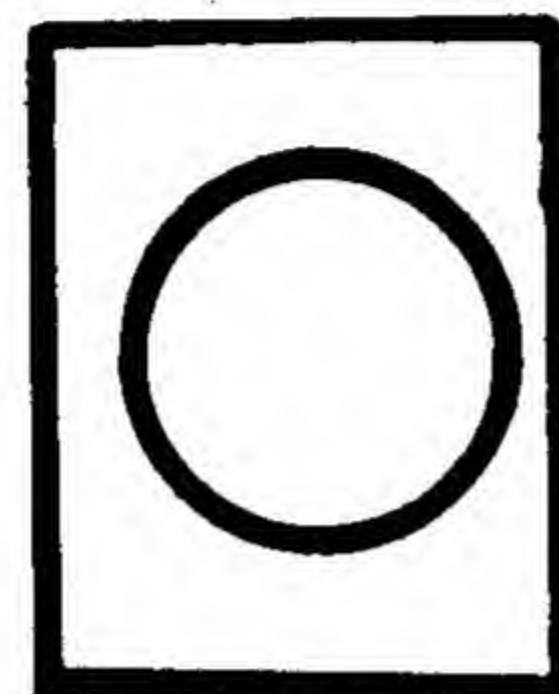
At another level within the core they found seashells that were twisted counter-clockwise as shown in this drawing.

"B"



And yet at another level inside the core they found seashells without any twisting factor, as shown to the left.

"C"



It is a known fact that seashells above the equator have a "clockwise twist" and seashells below the equator have a counter-clockwise twist, so what could have caused seashells within the same core to have the following:

"A"...A Clockwise Twist.

"B"...A Counter-Clockwise Twist.

"C"...No Twist.

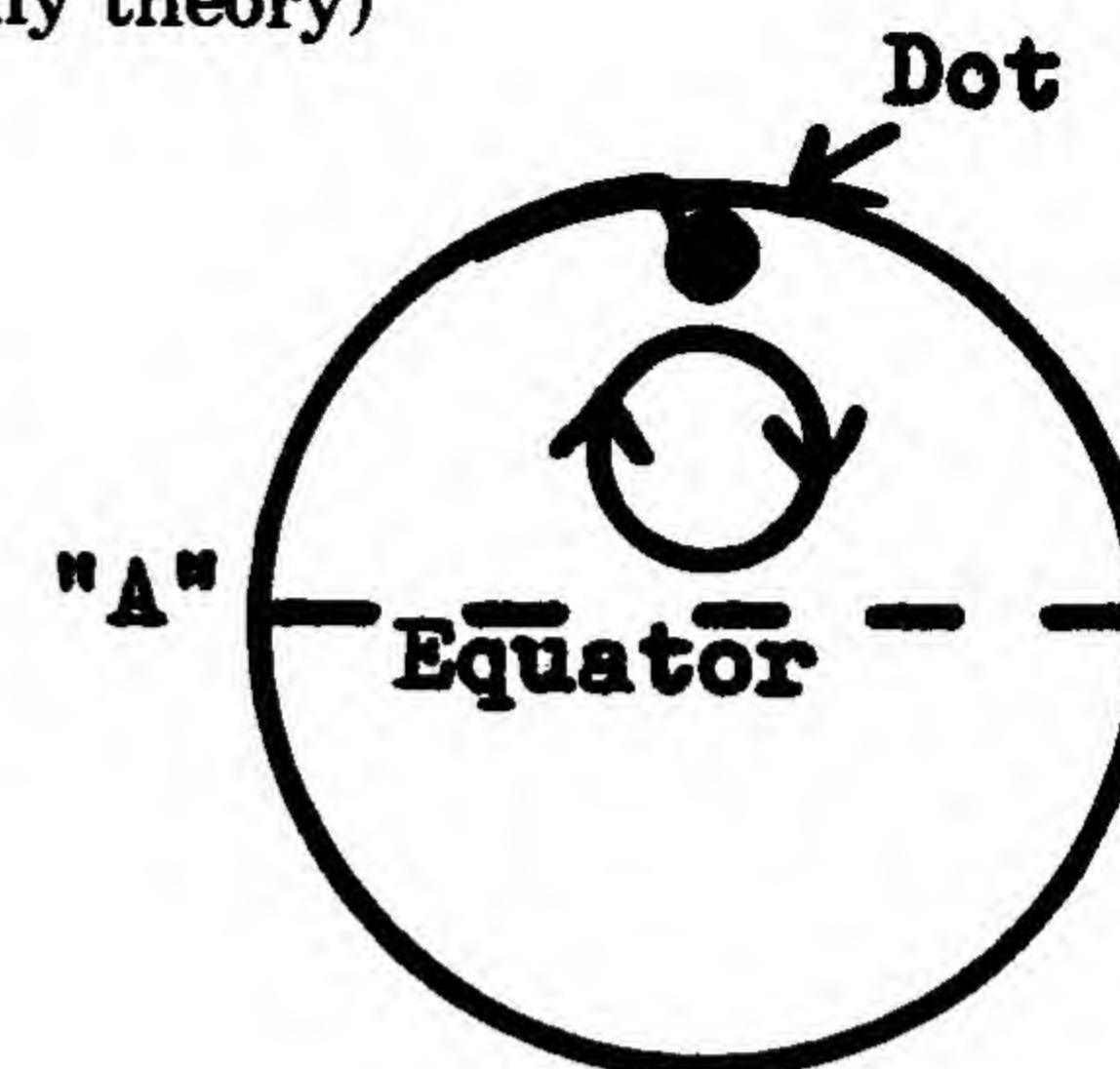
My theory of the world "flipping" 90 degrees every now and then, would account for such actions of these seashells within this same core.

The ocean's floor has been filling in for millions and millions of years due to the sediment that is continually deposited on it by the dumping of silt from the many rivers that run into it. That is why the core in the ocean's floor had sea-life at various levels. The present floor of our ocean will be covered up in time and this will in turn bury our present day sea-life that is now resting on top of it.

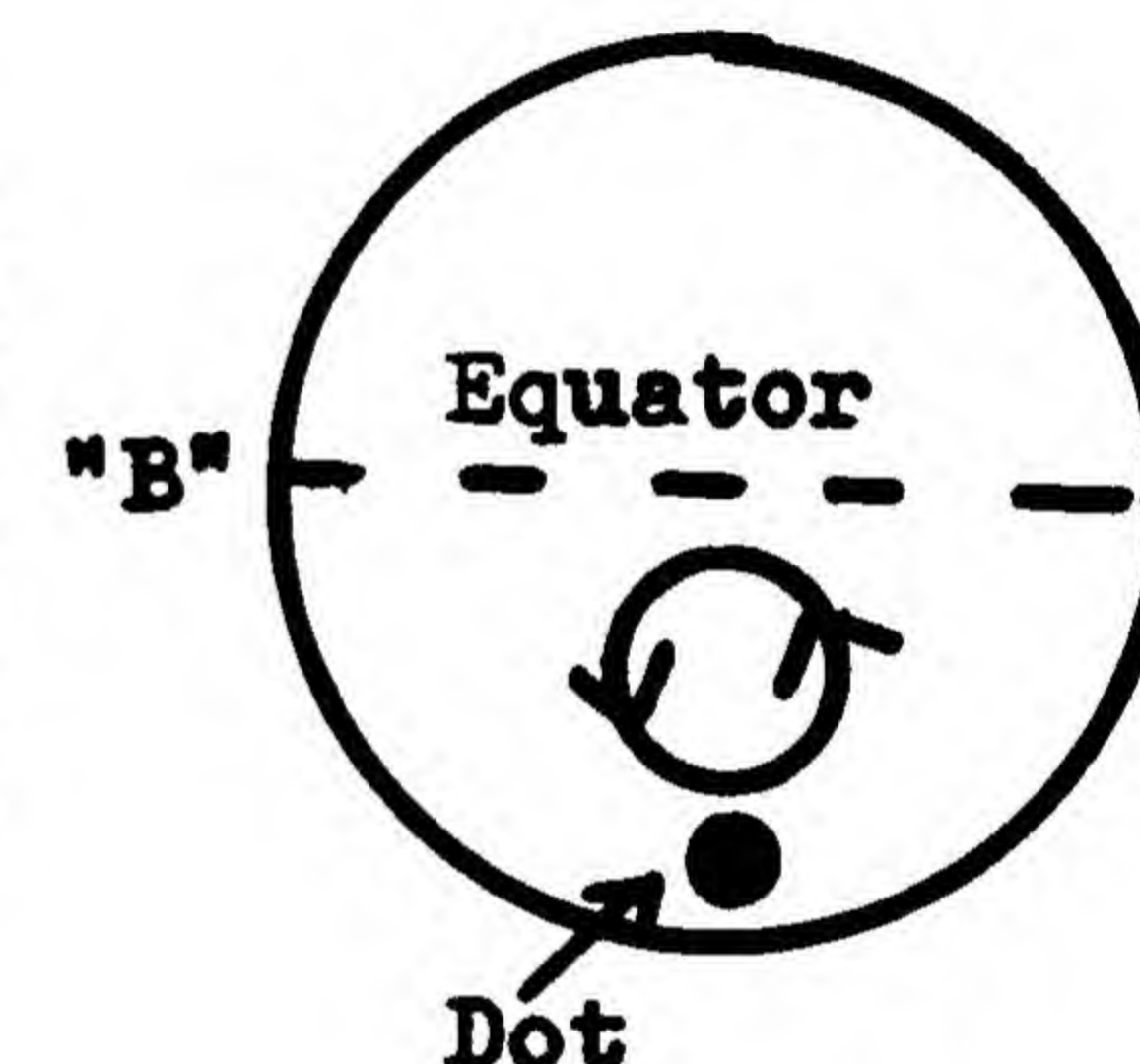
Seashells now lying on the ocean's floor off the east coast of Canada all have a clockwise twist and sometime in the distant future they will be buried beneath the ocean's floor, too. This is a never-ending function of "Old Mother Nature."

(The following is my theory)

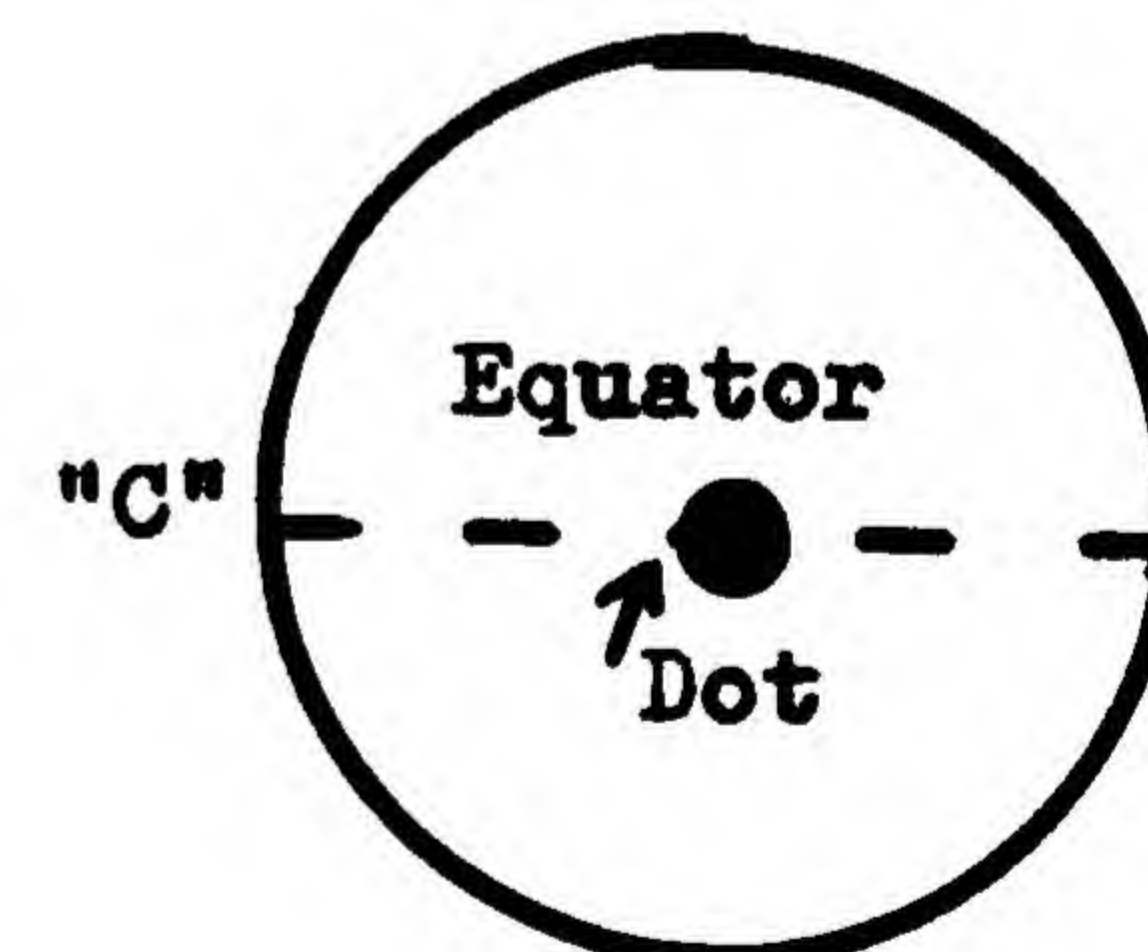
The "dot" shows where the east coast of Canada was located at one time many years ago. Canada at that time was above the equator and that is why this seashell had a clockwise twist.



The "dot" shows where the east coast of Canada was located at another period of time in the history of our world that is billions of years old. At that time Canada was below the equator and that is why this seashell has a counter-clockwise twist.



This "dot" shows where the east coast of Canada was during another period of history of our world. At that time Canada was at the equator, so this seashell hasn't any twist.



The following article was given to me by a believer in my theory: "The History of Climate on our planet has been marked by the chilling grip of massive ice ages and certainty of change. All of human civilization has taken place within one particular benign period of some 10,000 years. Each climate era leaves evidence of its presence—clues now sought to help unravel the future by reconstructing the past."

What more evidence do you need to reinforce my theory that our earth *flips* 90 degrees or so every 10,000 years????
(Compare the information on this page with page 155.)

Chapter 13

HEAT DOES NOT RISE

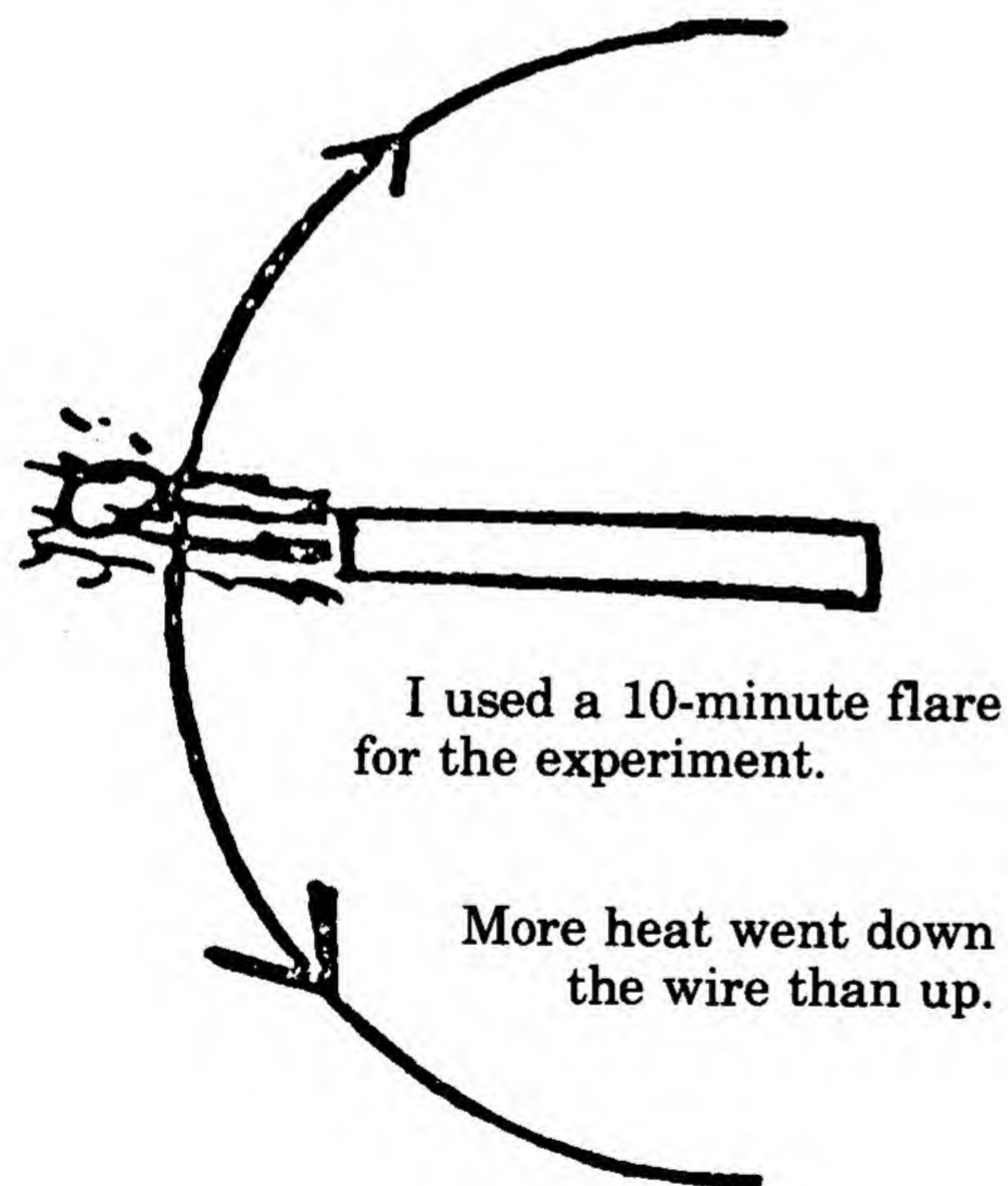
I told you my theory was based on logic, which consisted of looking at many actions here on earth from a practical point, so what I am about to put down in print will make just about everyone say, "What?" It might come as a surprise to you but heat *does not* rise. The following information was given to me in 1971 by the Travis Air-Force Weather Station located in Sacramento Valley, California. These figures are for the Sacramento Valley Area.

Elevation	Temperature
5,000 ft.....	24 degrees above zero
10,000 ft.	11 degrees above zero
15,000 ft.	2 degrees below zero
20,000 ft.	13 degrees below zero
25,000 ft.	25 degrees below zero
30,000 ft.	39 degrees below zero
35,000 ft.	48 degrees below zero
40,000 ft.	56 degrees below zero

Death Valley, which is 212 feet below sea level, held the world's record for many years for being the hottest place in the world with a temperature at 134 degrees. Yet, Mt. Whitney in the same area has temperatures of minus 30 degrees below zero at its peak of 14,496 feet. If you would care to challenge my theory that heat doesn't rise, then let us have a race with two balloons. You get your hot air balloon ready and I will fill my balloon with helium and then upon your command, we will cut our balloons loose and see which one rises the fastest: your hot air balloon or my cold helium balloon. Oh, I know your

answer already. You are going to tell me that my cold helium balloon is a *pressure change*. And I am going to say you are right. Then I am going to add so is hot air a pressure change. Hot air is not heat. Cold air *pushes* hot air upward, but not heat.

I made the following test on April 20, 1976. After making this test I was then able to write my formula for temperatures in our atmosphere. I haven't had the opportunity of trying out my formula but I feel it is accurate. I took a piece of #6 copper wire fifty-four inches long and made it into a half circle with a small loop in the center, then applied a flame to the center of the wire. After ten minutes I checked the wire for heat. More heat traveled *down* the wire than traveled *up* the wire.



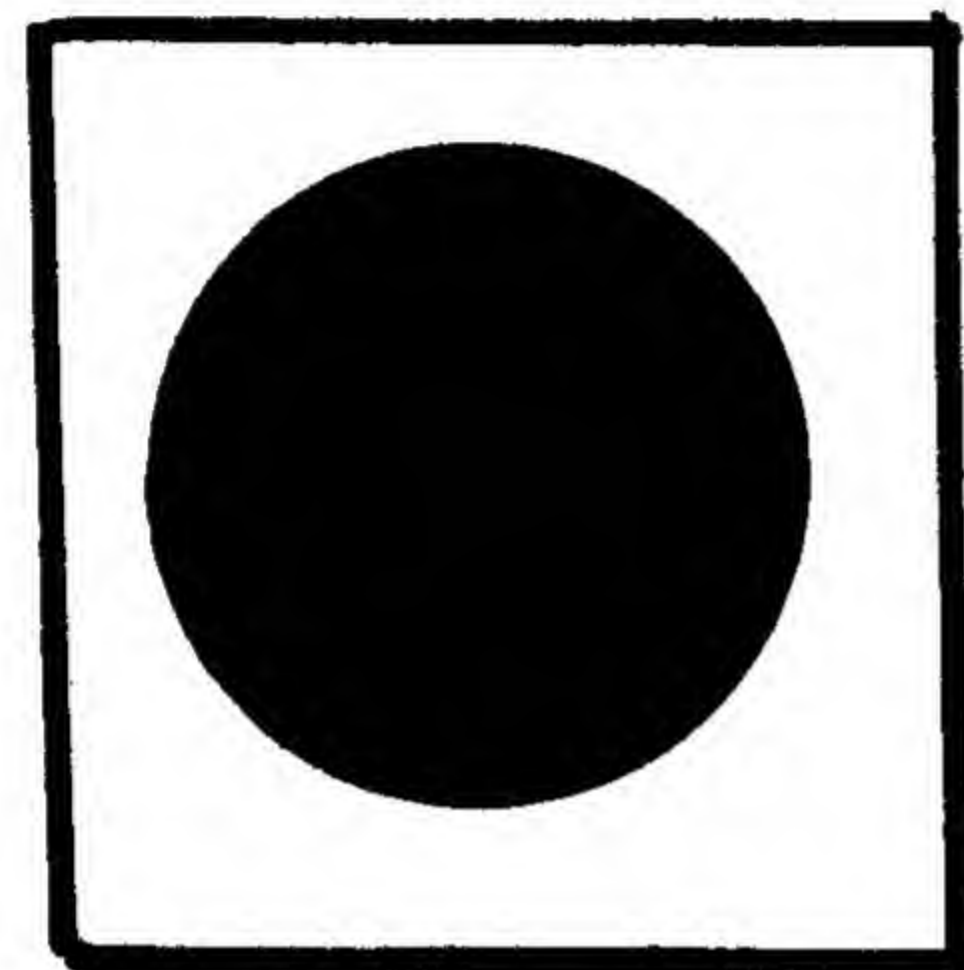
A quote from a science book: "The deeper one goes into the earth the warmer it gets. At five to twenty miles down, the temperature may be 1,600°."

So you can readily see that the higher you go into earth's atmosphere the colder it gets and the further down you go into the earth's interior the hotter it gets. Now do you believe that heat rises?

Chapter 14

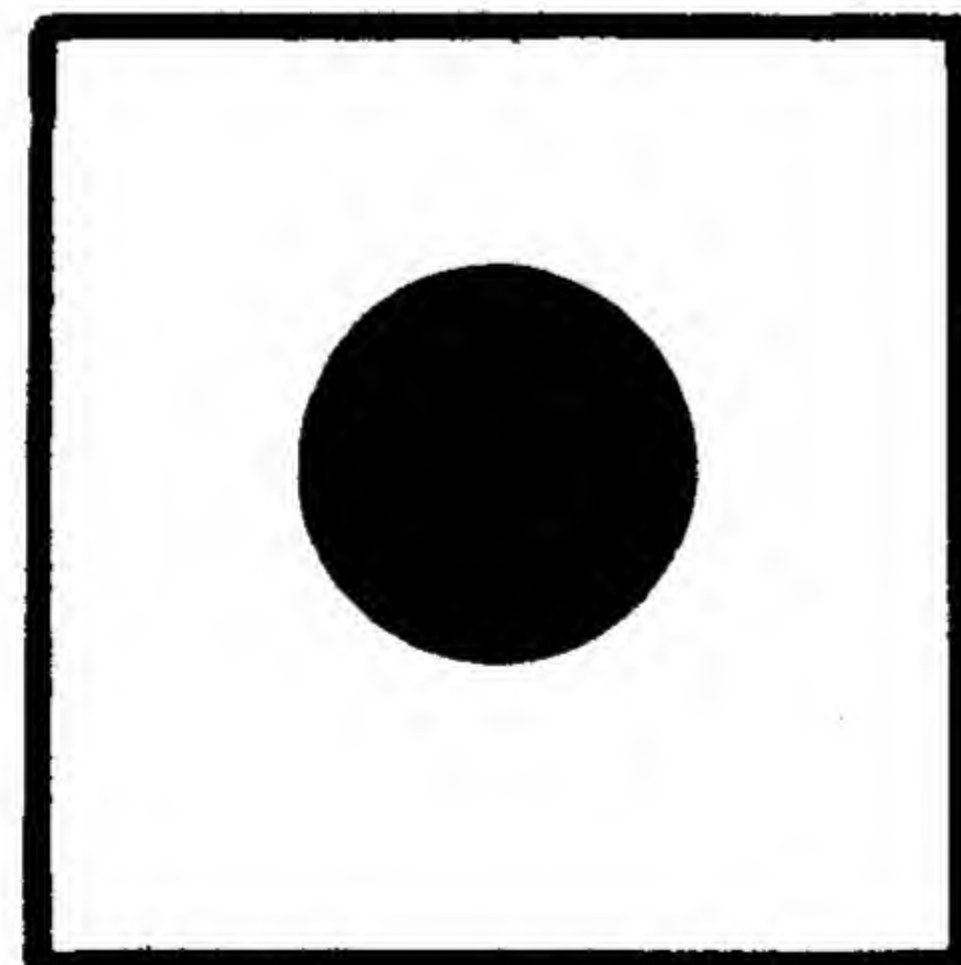
BLACK HOLES...WHITE HOLES...HALLEY'S COMET...

Black hole



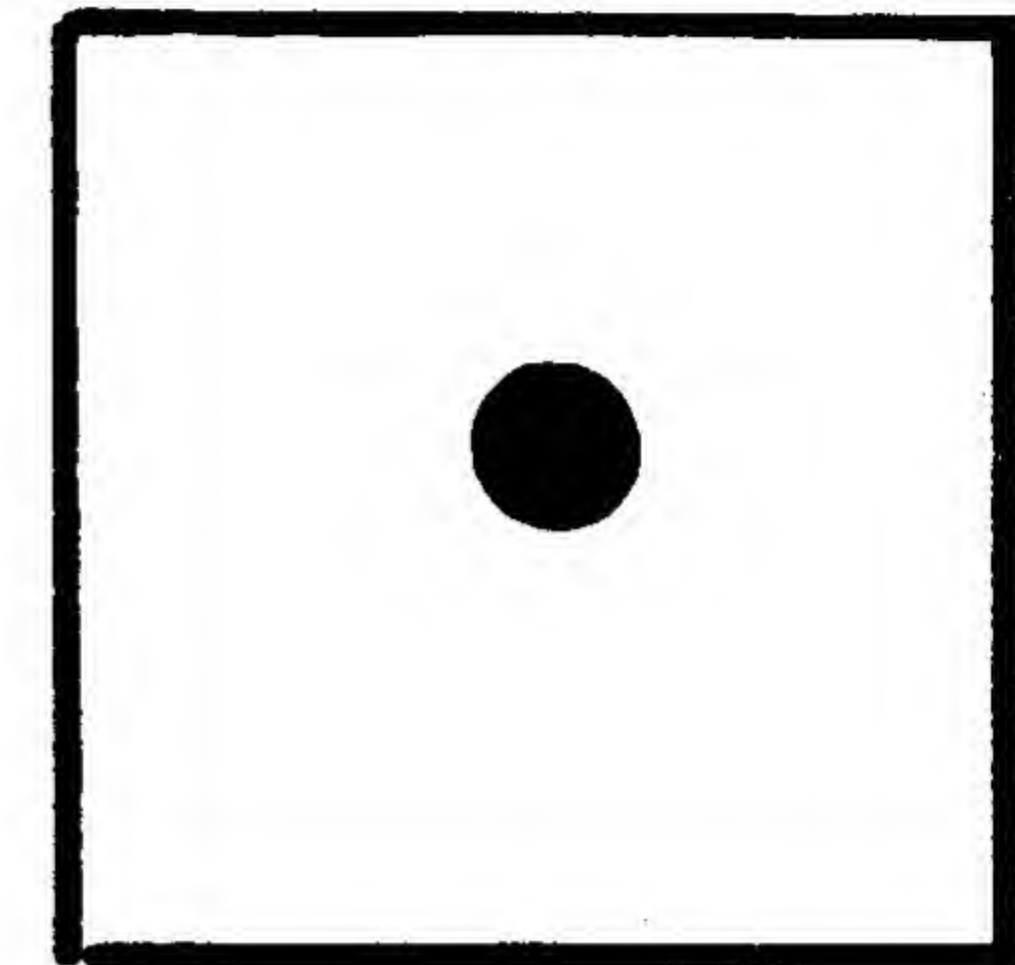
This black hole is
a collapsing star.

Same black hole



More gravity:
more shrinkage

Same black hole

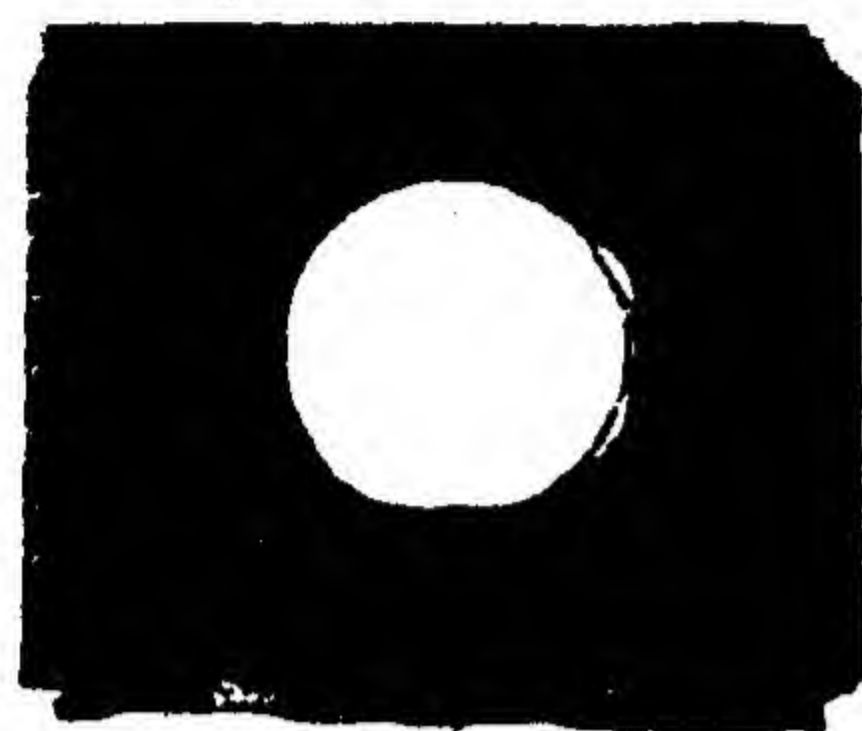


More gravity:
more shrinkage

The theory here is that inside of a black hole the outer layers begin to fall towards the center. This action will then start to pack atoms inside the black hole, causing the hole to shrink. Newton's Inverse Square Law will begin to run wild. When the atoms start to jam closer together then this will cause more gravity inside the hole. More gravity will cause the atoms to pack closer together and this will once again cause a higher factor of gravity inside the black hole. The process feeds on itself. More shrinkage means more gravity. More gravity means more shrinkage, so this action continues on inside the black hole, causing the hole to shrink and gobble up celestial matter by exerting an incredible gravitational force (even this powerful black hole can't escape the evidence of my Magnetic Circular Squeeze Theory).

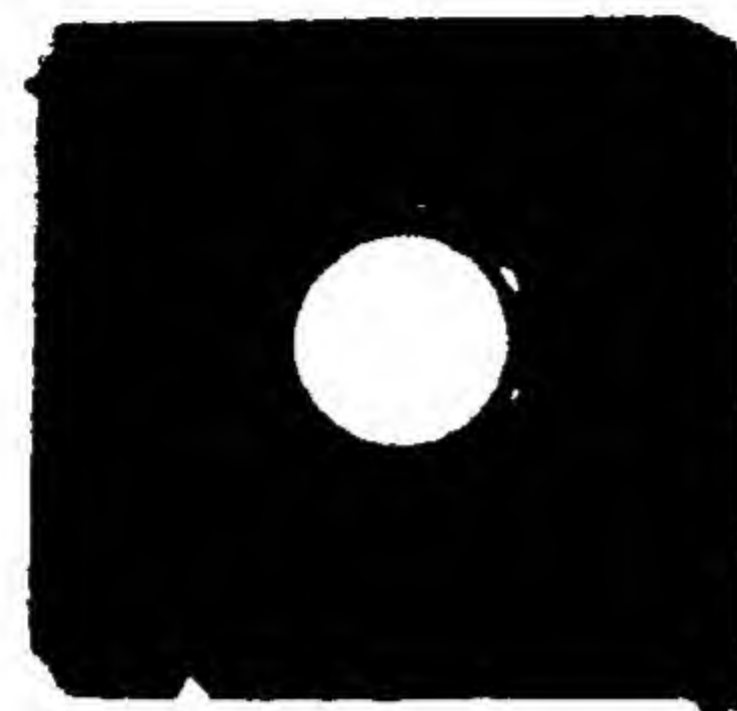
The following was the action between a black and white television screen and a powerful magnet as this magnet was brought closer and closer to the screen, proving the magnetic inverse square law. The electrons that hit the phosphor on the inside of the T.V. picture tube are magnetic and it goes without saying, that the magnet is also magnetic.

T.V. Picture Tube
"White Hole"



This "white hole" is collapsing.

Same "White Hole"



More magnetism:
more shrinkage.

Same "White Hole"



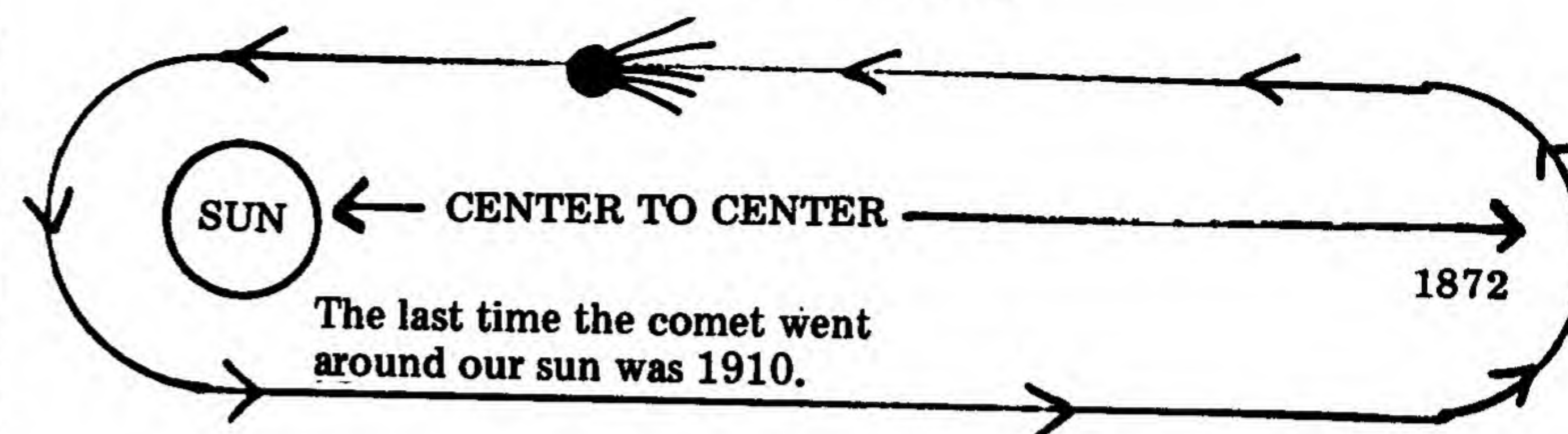
More magnetism:
more shrinkage.

You can see the "white hole" collapsing as the powerful magnet was brought closer to the t.v. screen, once again showing more evidence that gravity could be magnetic. The forces of the magnetic circular squeeze became greater and the "white hole" started collapsing the same way the black hole did, thus proving the magnetic inverse square law that made the "white hole" run wild, so to speak. Except in the case of the collapsing black hole, more gravity means more shrinkage and more gravity means more shrinkage. In my theory in the case of the collapsing "white hole" I say more magnetism means more shrinkage and more magnetism means more shrinkage.

The main point to bring out here is that when magnetic bodies get closer to one another there is more force between them as the magnetic inverse square law states. This inverse square law can apply to gravity *or* magnetism. The inverse square law in magnetism can be applied to a "push" or a "pull," and I say gravity is a magnetic push between bodies.

With the information on pages 160-161 I will now present the evidence needed to reinforce my theory on the action of Halley's Comet.

HALLEY'S COMET



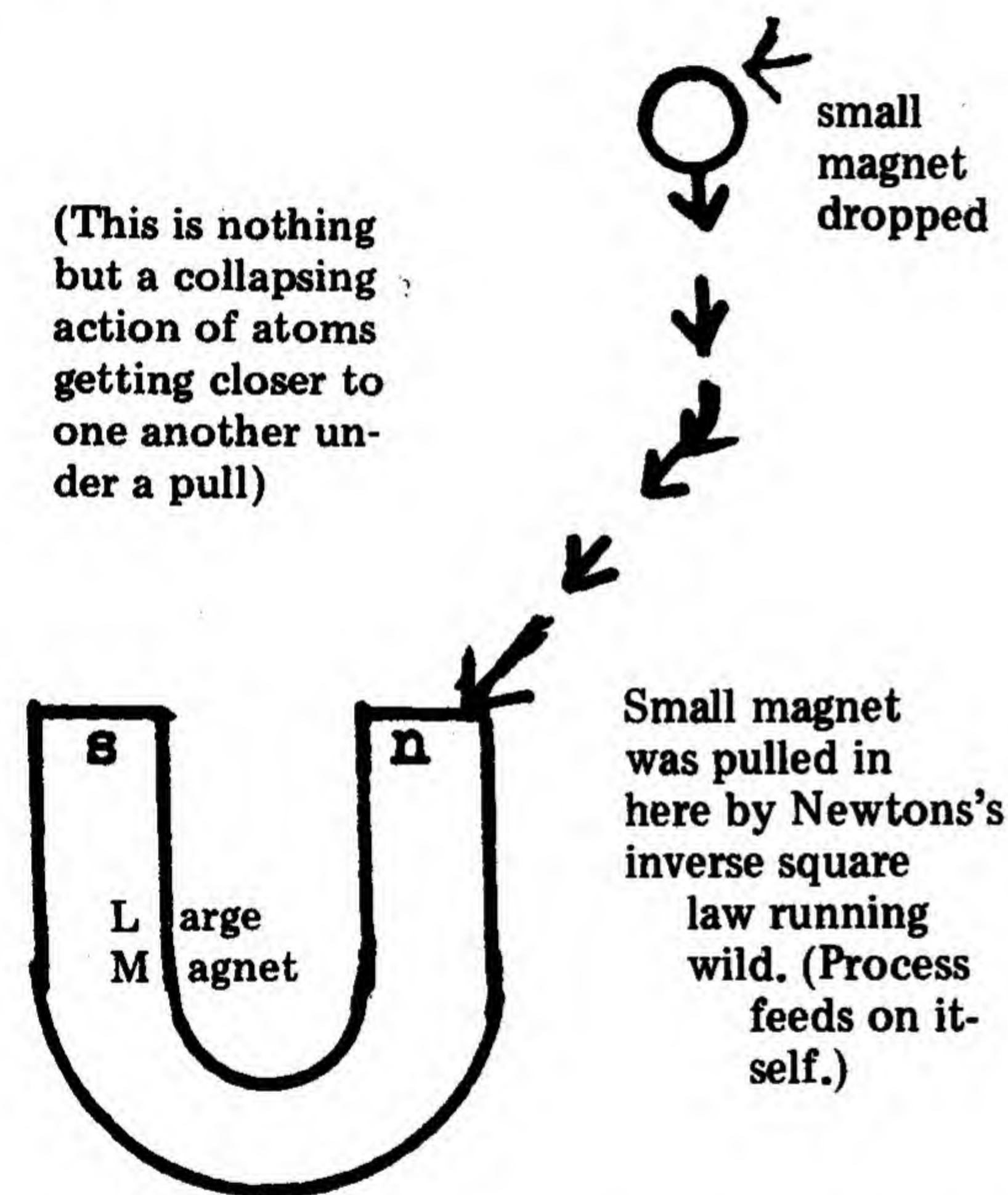
Halley's Comet has an orbit of 76 years, and a tail over 100 million miles long. (I want it to be known that I *do not* believe in a *pull* between bodies but I am going to look at a *pull* between Halley's Comet and the sun with Newton's own inverse square law.)

Newton's laws of a pull stated the greatest pull between bodies was center to center. You saw where the black hole shrank due to more gravity because the atoms inside the black hole became closer which caused more gravity and then more shrinkage. You also saw my experiment with the white hole when the magnet and the electrons came closer; the WHITE HOLE shrank. The same action should have taken place between Halley's Comet and the sun as it approached our sun in 1910. I have estimated by the use of Newton's Inverse Square Law that the *pull* between Halley's Comet and the sun should have been over 16 million times greater in 1910 when it went around the sun than it was in 1872 when it started back towards our sun. This is based on the statement on page 161: "The process feeds on itself."

So with the inverse square law and the center to center law, how could it be possible for Halley's Comet not to have been pulled into the sun? The explanation I have read in science books is that the sun's solar winds blew the comet away. I challenge the entire scientific community to build a body that will pull another body up to it and then blow this body away *while still maintaining the same pulling forces between them*. It is an impossibility. I realize Newton did not believe that gravity was magnetic but that is not the point in question at

this time. The fact remains that the inverse square law is applied both to gravity and magnetism, so what is good for the goose is also good for the gander.

I read in a science book that many times in the past astronomers have observed Halley's Comet's tail going through our planets and the tail has never hit a planet, and now they believe it never will. Isn't that an odd statement for the science world to make when they believe in the pull between bodies? Of course, in my theory of a push between bodies I was glad to read this.



I dropped a small magnet from a height of four inches above this strong magnet and two inches to one side, and by Newton's inverse square law the strong magnet pulled the smaller magnet into it. If gravity is a *pull*, then the sun should pull Halley's Comet into it. Check the "PULL PICTURE" on page 46 for comparison.

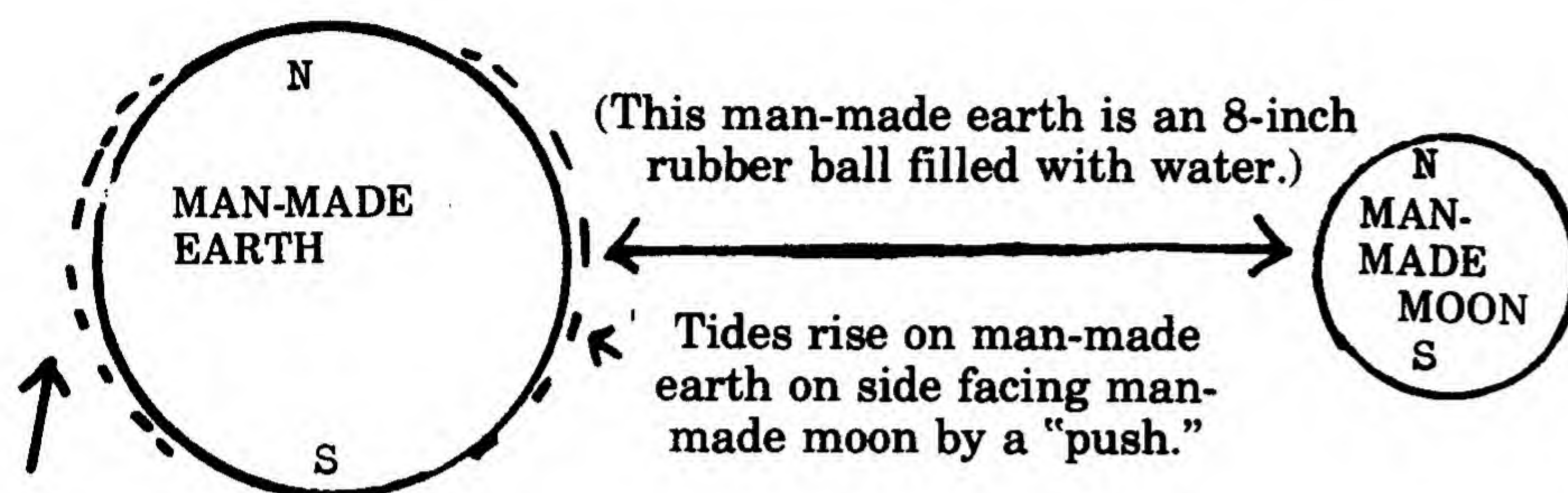
CONCLUSION

I hope you have read this book with an open mind. If you have, then answer the following question truthfully to yourself. Do you think that gravity according to my formulas, models, the actions in space, etc. might possibly show evidence of gravity being a push? Did you know they have found particles of metal here on our earth that are called diamagnetic, that can't be picked up by a magnet? No matter how you approach this material it will always move away from the magnet. This definitely has to be a push between bodies. Very little of this material has been found and it hasn't any commercial value. But it adds a lot of value to my theory. I won't go into the chemistry of this metal as far as my opinion might be, but I do believe it is foreign to the matter composing the earth and it must have come from outer space. Could it be some form of antimatter because it reacts very violently to magnetism which is matter? This action goes hand in hand with my beliefs that Tiom reacts very violently with Pluto and Toim reacts very violently with the moon, and that Wright reacts very violently with our earth. Do you suppose it might be too small in mass to be pushed back into space?

I mentioned in the introduction that this had to be the Cinderella Science Story of all times. You are aware that Tom at six years of age had the initial doubt of Newton's theory of gravity that led to all of my research in space for the past ten years. When Tom first started to talk he said he had lived before, close to a large airport, and his mother wore a uniform. Tom said they both were killed when he was just a very young boy. The odd part is that when Tom was about five years old, for some unknown reason he refused to talk about his former life. Could Tom have lived in a galaxy of higher intelligence and was aware of what gravity really is, or was it just a child's pipedream?

In my next book I will show with a physical exhibit how tides on my man-made earth are raised by a "push" from my man-made moon. Tom has watched this physical exhibit work and he feels it has evidence of being the answer to why the

moon controls our tides. I built this exhibit in 1970 and had it copyrighted on Aug. 12, 1976 in my Booklet #10 entitled "Tides Are A Push." I challenge the science world to build a similar exhibit with a "pull"; after all, a novice built his.



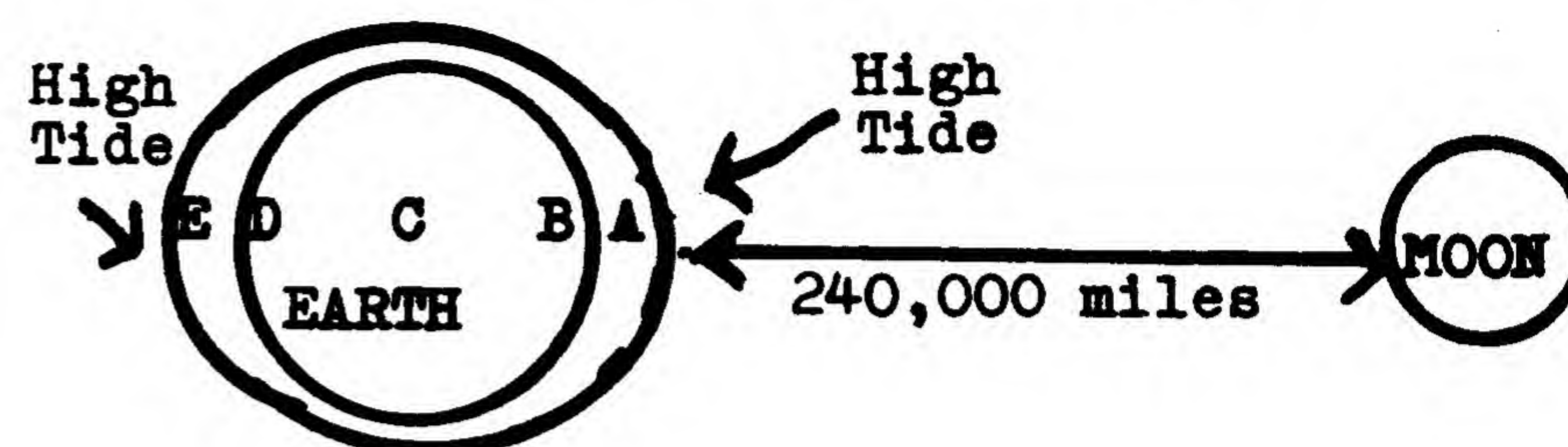
Tide is also high on backside of earth at the same time.

(This model backs up my theory that gravity could be magnetic.)

I have checked many science books and it doesn't seem to make any difference if the book is in a high-priced bracket or one that only costs 79¢ plus tax, they all agree that the moon pulls our waters here on earth, causing high tides. Very few of these books ever go into detail just how the moon pulls our waters. I did find a book that explains this action which will now be shown and quoted.

The diagram explains the forces that cause the tides. Water on the moon-side of the earth is shown at A, solid earth is shown at B, the center of earth at C, the more distant side of earth at D, and the ocean again at E. The moon attracts the ocean at A more strongly than it does the solid earth directly below it at B. Therefore, the water is piled up. The ocean at E, because it is so much farther away, is not pulled toward the moon as much as the solid

earth; earth is pulled away from the water; and the water is therefore deeper during this part of the tidal cycle.



I will now look at their explanation with common horse sense. The moon is 240,000 miles from the oceans water at A and 248,000 miles from the ocean's water at point E, which is only a difference of 8,000 miles or a little over 3%. That small difference of 3% shows the impossibility of the water at point E being so much farther away than the solid earth, as was mentioned in their explanation. Look at the diagram, then ask yourself that if it was possible for the moon to pull the ocean's water at A more strongly than the solid earth at B, then how could it be possible for the moon to pull the solid earth at D more strongly than the ocean's water at E?

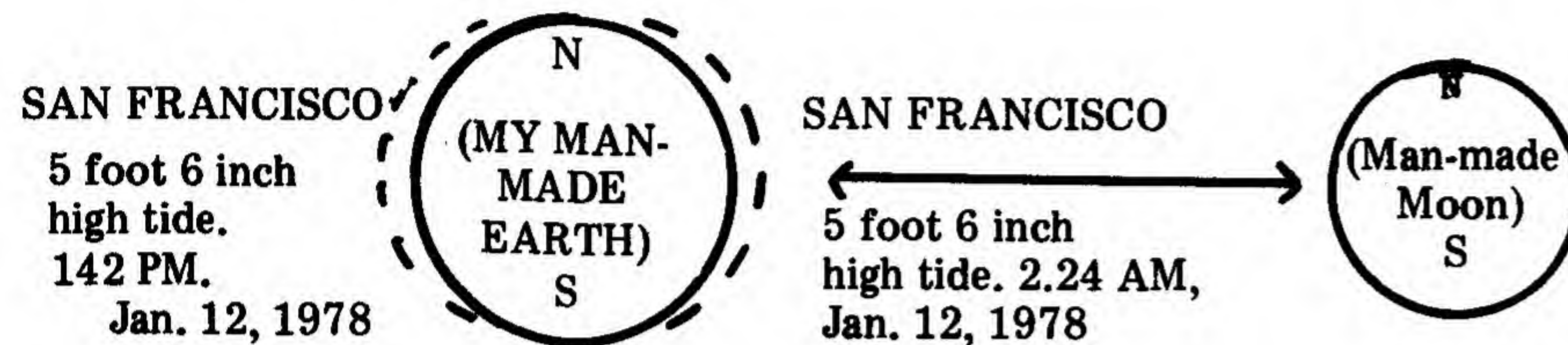
If the ocean's water was pulled by the moon at A, then the ocean's water at E had to be pulled by the moon, too, and this would cause the water at E to *lower*. If the solid earth at D was pulled by the moon, then the ocean's water at E would follow the solid earth at D and once again would be *lower* and *not higher*. I for one can't go along with this explanation of our tides, but now I can readily understand why the tides are very seldom explained in science books. As a matter of fact, most books state that the solid earth does move, but the movement is so slight that it has to be detected with very precise instruments. Yet they explained that the earth moved more than the water did at E. I don't get it, do you?

In my next book I will show how I built this physical exhibit

that duplicates the tides. The following are the two high tides on January 12, 1978 for San Francisco, Calif.

At 2.24 AM the tide was 5 foot 6 inches high.

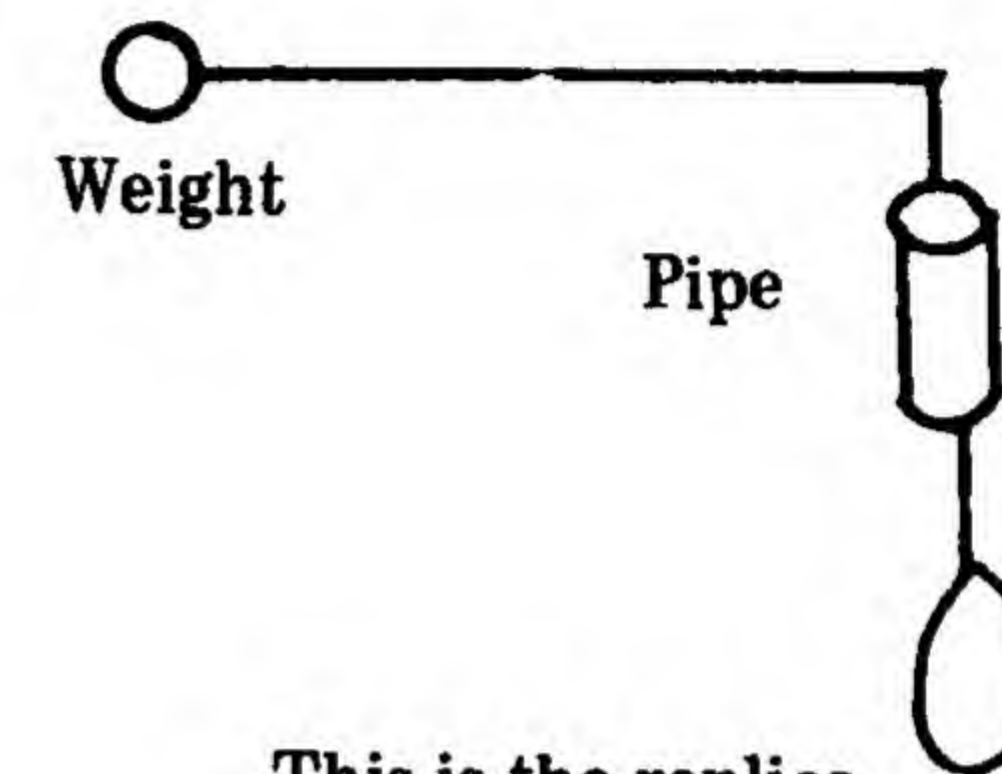
At 1.42 PM the tide was 5 foot 6 inches high. (Almost 12 hours later.)



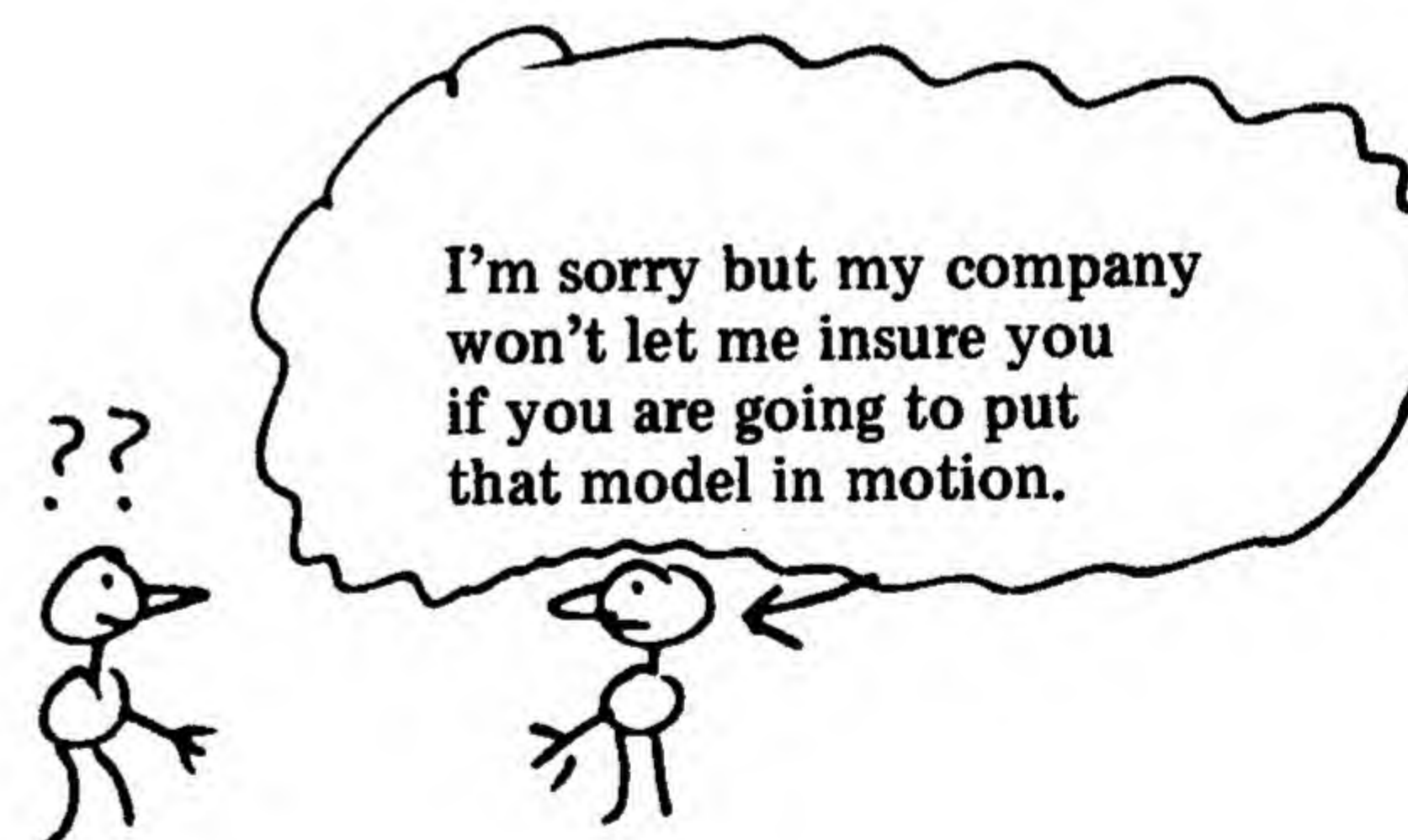
I had San Francisco face my man-made moon and raised the tide of my man-made earth that was made out of an eight-inch water filled balloon. I then turned the man-made world 180 degrees and still raised the tide at San Francisco on my man-made earth. I was able to do this with a "push" between this man-made moon and man-made earth by applying the theory that gravity is magnetic. This exhibit was first built in 1970 and I had it copyrighted in my booklet #10 entitled "Tides are a *push*." I challenge the science world to build such an exhibit using their theories that are found in science books today.

Also, I will show how I built Halley's Comet's orbit with a push. Don't forget the professor who thought my theory was full of holes and said a comet works the following way: "Tie a weight to a string about five feet long and run the free end through the hole in a short piece of pipe. Make a loop in this end and put your right hand through it. Hold the pipe in your left hand and twirl the weight around in a horizontal circle. This is a model of the earth-moon system. The weight is the moon; the pipe and your hands represent the earth. Notice that you are pulling on the weight (the moon). You are setting up an orbit with a pull on the moving moon. No push is required. Now pull down sharply with your right hand only on the loop. The speed of the weight (moon) increases and the force you must apply to it does also. This is the answer to the question you raised on Halley's Comet."

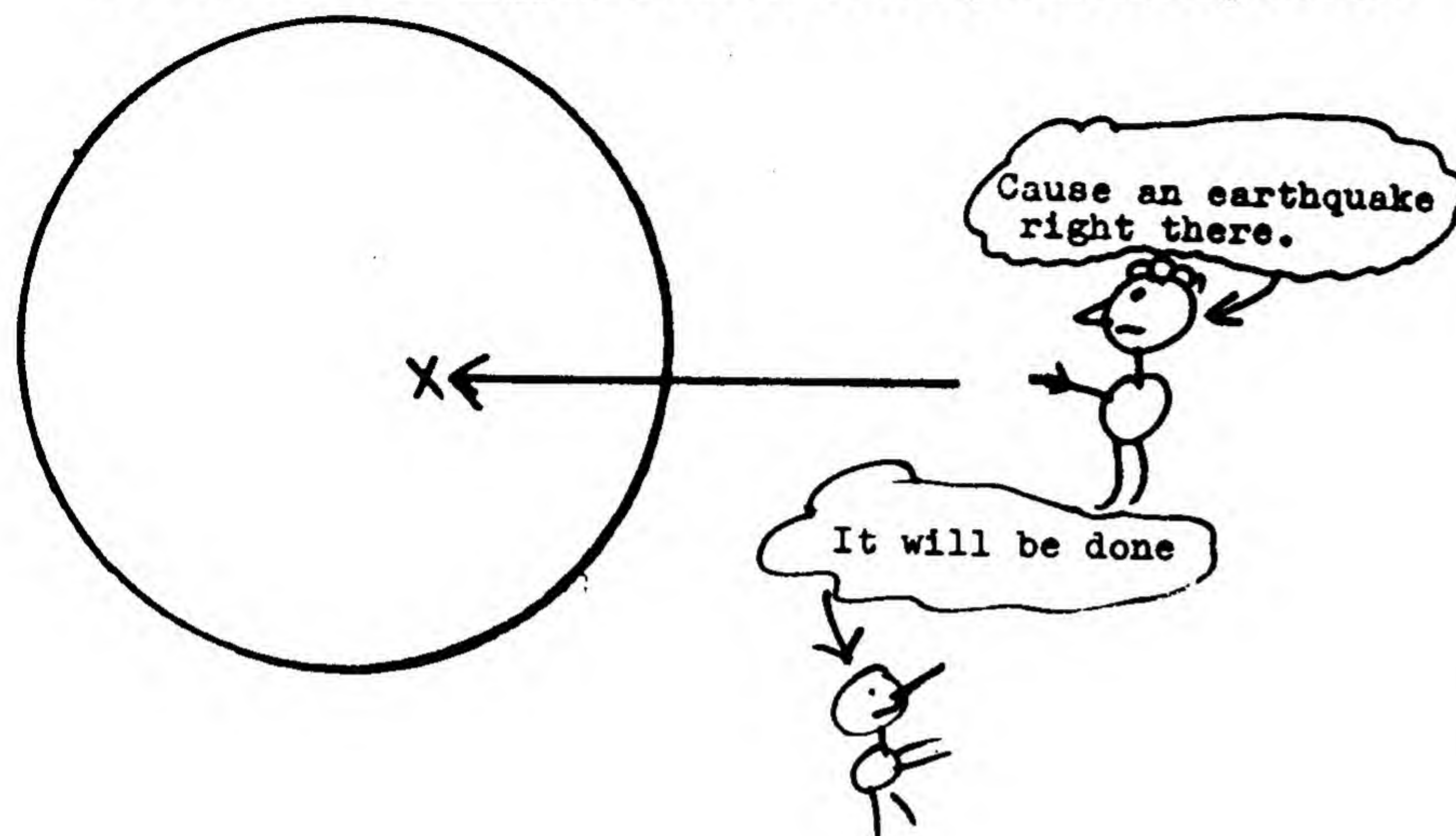
The question I would like to have asked the professor is how did this "merry-go-round" of string, pipe, right hand, loop, left hand, weight and twirl all start? In my judgement this merry-go-round had to start from a *push*. I wouldn't care to build this exhibit because it appears to be rather dangerous.



This is the replica of the professor's sketch.



People seem to be more concerned with earthquakes than they were in the past. In my next book I will include an exhibit of an earthquake caused by a push. This exhibit is so set up that it allows a person to pick any spot in the world and an earthquake will happen there. It's a very interesting model.



I recall the time I was a guest of the Lions' Club in my hometown of Fairfield, California. I had just concluded many demonstrations and I noticed a man in the corner, sort of pondering to himself. I went over to him to find out if he had a question or two to ask. He said he was so confused he didn't even know where "up was" let alone ask any questions.

Here is the formula you will find in all electronic books for the frequency of a resonant tuned circuit.

$$FR = \frac{1}{2\pi \times \sqrt{LC}}$$

2π is not a whole number so this formula, although it has been accepted in the industry for years and years, is not an accurate formula. As an electronics instructor my main concern was to get the subject matter over to the student in the easiest way possible, so here is the formula I wrote many years ago. It is

accurate to the last hertz and it is easier and faster to work. This formula someday may be in electronic books that teach the basics.

$$\sqrt{Fr} = \frac{25281}{L \times C}$$

Fr is in Kilohertz. L is in microhenries. C is in microfarads. 25281 is a basic number.

In August of 1976 the following models were on display at the Town and Country Fair in Napa, California for five days. Don't you believe if your science class had these models you could have discussed the universe in a more practical, interesting and educational way?

1. The Big Bang Theory.
2. Gravity Is a Magnetic Circular Squeeze.
3. Floating a Magnetic Body In Space.
4. Why Trillions Of Stars Never Touch.
5. Why Swirling-Twirling Galaxies Pass Through Each Other Without One Collision.
6. Why the Moon and Earth Never Touch.
7. Tides Are a Push. (Not covered in this book.)
8. Why the Backside of the Moon Is Not Seen From Earth.
9. The Slinky Toy Exhibit on Gravity Coming at Earth.
10. Continents Are Twisting Clock- and Counterclockwise.
11. Why the Moon's Orbit is Elliptical.
12. Metal is Pushed From a Magnet.
13. Proving the De Sitter Theory.
14. My Earthquake Exhibit. (Not covered in this book.)
15. The Hubble-Humanson Law of $VM = 38^r$.
16. Newton's Inverse Square Law.

I for one would have enjoyed my science class a great deal more if my teacher had presented the above models when I attended school, instead of him manipulating the models of

the earth, moon, sun, etc. by hand. I wonder if they are still using these same hand-manipulated exhibits that we had in General Science back in 1932. I believe I will go back some day and see.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Looking back over these past ten years, I realize how grateful I am to the following people who sent clippings from newspapers and magazines, voiced many good points that definitely reinforced my theory, subscribed to my monthly flyers, bought my booklets, read some of my material, printed my material, sent flyers to interested people, did the art work, wrote articles in magazines and newspapers, talked about the theory on radio, had me appear on television, presented my exhibits at science fairs, encouraged me to continue on against insurmountable odds, and so the list grows. I haven't forgotten their much needed support and I am indebted to them.

No one knows any better than I that "no man is an island."

Erna Adiego, Tracy Adiego, Wayne Adiego, Jim Ade, E.F. Allen, Diane Alonzo, Manuel Alonzo, Juanita Antes, Buck Bailey, Dick Bal-lison, Joe Balwinski, Cliff Barnett, Professor Barney, Bob Barnum, Emma Beach, Bill Bennett, Dennis Bensen, Phyllis Bigelow, Jim Blackwell, Jerry Blair, Dan Blanton, Terry Boothby, Fred Boots, Claudia Bower, Eugene E. Bower, Eugene L. Bower, Connie Bozenich, Margaret Bozenich, Mary Bozenich, Paul Bozenich, Philip Bozenich, M. B. Brooks, Floyd Brown, Ginny Brown, Dick Brownell, Bev Bunt-ing, Enola Burdick, Glen Burdick, Marilyn Burdick, Pam Burdick, Susan Burdick, Tom Burdick, Howard Busby, Shirley Busby, C. Bush, Mrs. Butler, Newton Butler, Norman Butler, Dan Byrd, Janey Cal-lahan, Drusella Campos, Manuel Campos, Bill Carey, John Carey, David Carr, Irene Carr, Robert Carr, Steve Carr, Roy Carter, Chick Chaney, Salley Chaney, D.J. Chomina, Joe Clark, Jack Clayton, C.W. Close, Dottie Close, Petrea Combs, Judy Cooper, Tex Cooper, Dr. Col-lins, Mike Criner, Vivian Cross, Irmal Dauer, Pete Dauer, Dave Davis, H.C. Davis, Larry Davis, Florence Day, Richard Day, Julia Diaz, Al Dickey, Gene Dillman, Diane Devine, Don Devine, Burke Donavan, Winnie Donavan, Bob Douglas, Robert Duffy, Don Dunn, Joe Duren, Lauri Duren, Paul Duren, Viola Eizenoff, Carol Embry, Robert Em-bry, Maurice Epps, Jerry Fairchild, Mary Helen Fairchild, Alma Far-

aoni, Jack Faraoni, Elizabeth Fields, Bernard Finley, Jim Finley, Maude Finley, John Folsom, Sam Fortner, Floyd Francis, Doug Free-man, Francis Fry, Barbara Fuston, David Fuston, Dennis Fuston, Donna Fuston, Ed Fuston, Florence Fuston, Richard Fuston, Ronald Fuston, Mike Gage, Reggie Gallman, Dr. Emil Gaveluk, Fred George, Dr. Florence Gerish, D. Gieskieng, Tom Gilmore, Vera Gilmore, Bess Glancy, Ed Golden, Larry Golden, Mike Gonzales, Jim Gowder, Rene Green, Les Gregerson, Bob Grow, J.C. Guerrero, Amado Guzman, Melinda Guzman, Gladys Haakavald, Eva Haddad, Lee Hamilton, Phyllis Hamilton, Chet Hancock, Tom Hannigan, John Hansen, Loyal Hanson, Bill Hardwick, Professor Hart, Rose Hatch, David Hatfield, Don Heimberger, Dorthy Hendricks, Sharol Hewett, Marie Hilden, Walter Hilden, Eleanor Hinkson, Joe Hinkson, Dennis Hoagland, Bev Holden, Del Holly, Jane Holly, Max Howard, Floyd Howell, Steve Huddleston, Mary Hufferberger, Robert Hughes, Dick Houghton, Shirley Houghton, Diane Householder, Lola Jarvis, R.H. Jiminez, Ernie Johnson, Don Jones, Lynn Marie Jordon, Frank Jurik, Frank Jurick, Jr., Tom Kampmann, Fred Kendell, A.J. Keyes, Al Kilkenny, Dennis Kilkenny, Kathy Kilkenny, Kim Kilkenny, Linda Kilkenny, Pat Kilkenny, Ruth Kilkenny, Charles Kittredge, Irene Koester, Louise Koester, Harold Kuehl, Jane Kyle, Aubry Kyle, Emogene Kyle, John Lambert, Virginia Lamore, Jane La Pollito, Mike Lappolis, Glen Larsen, Igne Laskowski, Claude Latereur, Denise Latereur, Lionel Lee, Joe Le Gare, Dorothy Lemoin, Tim Lemoin, John H. Lewis, Min Lin, Marvel Little, Lavern Lopez, Mary Lormer, Glen Ludden, Rick Lunsman, Tom Lybeck, Mike Lyon, Tammi Lyon, Ed Mackey, Diane Magleby, Roger Magleby, Devin Maher, Tim Maher, Jerry Main, Ev-elyn Mancarrow, Bill Mann, Bob Mann, Don Marcus, Ann Martin, Don Martin, Roy Martin, Evelyn Matherby, Gloria Matthes, David Maupin, Eric Maupin, Patricia Maupin, Maryalice Maxwell, Tim Mc Kenna, Bob Mc Knight, Ed Mc Millian, T.A. Mercado, Emma Miller, Jim Miller, Bruce Moore, Darrell Moore, Kenny Moore, Don Morgan, M.H. Morris, John Murphy, Milli Murri, Lois Myatt, Ron Myers, Gene Neff, Kelly Newman, Joe Nunes, Don Oliver, Jessie Ortey, R.G. Ott-man, Dolly Owen, Morris G. Parrish, Myrlee Potosnak, John Payne, Lew Pearce, Joe Perez, Doris Perrin, Rick Perrin, Rosetta Person, Dottie Peterson, Marion Peterson, Lou Pettit, Virginia Pettit, Vivian Plank, Louis Poli, Ed Polick, Bill Pope, George Pope, Pat Pope, Bob Power, V. Laudel Pratt, Greg Procer, Agnes Pronzini, J.M. Radman, Ray Raines, David Rapley, Wayne Ratliff, J.W. Real, Gertrude Reffke, Iva Regal, Ray Regal, C.A. Regalia, Malcolm Reynolds, W. Reynolds, Jack Rich, Betty Richards, Francis Richards, Ray Richardson, Bob Riley, Armand Ritchie, Armand Ritchie, Jr., Ann Ritz, Betty Roberts,

Dr. Don Robertson, Willie Rodriguez, Bill Roe, Dolly Roe, J.H. Rollins, Marie Ross, Ray Boositer, Beatrice Royce, Bryan Royce, George Rudd, E.W. Sams, Bobby Samuels, Joan Samuels, John Samuels, David Sanchez, Herman Santos, C.H. Sanburg, Gary Saylin, Leah Sculatti, James Segedin, Robert Seymour, Lu Shanks, Gene Sharon, Lauri Sharon, Freda Shelley, Dr. John Shelley, Ursula Sherman, Evelyn Shook, Ada Simmonds, Ray Simmonds, Ray Simmonds, Jr., Iris Simmons, Betty Sklar, Betty Ann Smith, George Smith, Shirley Smith, Paul Soares, Bette Spaargaren, Evelyn Spardorico, Jerry Spardorico, Gene Spence, Ralph Spitzer, C.W. Stevenson, Berry Stokes, Jeanne Stother, Larry Stover, Faye Strachen, Clem Street, Janet Sylwesiuk, Bess Tackett, Walt Tackett, Fred Tarp, Edie Thornton, Harold Thornton, Gale Tinsley, George Tomasini, Charlotte Toon, Earl Tutt, James Tytler, Shirley Tytler, Rudy Urban, Angie Valentine, Val Van Artsdaken, Bill Van Buskirk, Gilbert Vasquez, Glen Vaughn, Tereso C. Venegas, John Vilinsky, Donna Walden, Warren Walter, Allen Ward, Bryan Ward, Wilton Ward, Jack Watson, Allen Wayne, Bobby Weickerson, Jean Welton, Edgar West, Rita West, Jerry Wheatly, Butch White, Gary Whitney, Lyall Widdifield, Bernice Williams, Jim Williams, Kaye Winters, Walt Winters, Al Wisner, Frank Witzle, Cyril Wood, Pearl Wright, Tim Wright, Tom Wright, Carolyn Wycett, Moses York, Roy Zackery, Joe Zuniga, and Bobby and Cissy of *The Lawrence Welk Program*.

I want it to be understood that it doesn't mean all the people on the foregoing list believe in my theory, and yet, it doesn't mean that many of them don't.

The following were involved with my physical working models: The Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, California (I gave a three-hour presentation and they expressed interest); Dr. Emil Gaveluk, an expert in Space Science (he was very impressed); Professor Hart of Solano Community College (a physics instructor who was impressed); Diane Householder a science teacher (a firm believer); Professor Barney of Napa Community College (a physics instructor who could not disprove the theory); T.V. Channel 13, KOVR-Stockton, California (I challenged the science world to go against me. No one accepted the challenge); T.V. Channel 8, General Electric Cable Television, Vacaville, California; Napa Cable Television; Cal Expo, Sacramento, California; Napa Town and Country Fair, Napa, California; Crescent School, and the Crystal School,

Suisun, California; the Armijo Adult School, the David Weir School, the Fairfield Civic Center, The Morning Lions Club, The Noon Lions Club, The Morning Kiwanis Club, The Noon Kiwanis Club, The Exchange Club, all of Fairfield, California; and The Exchange Club, Suisun, California.

The following have mentioned my theory in newspapers, magazines, radio or at Civic Clubs: Daily Republic Newspaper, Fairfield California; Times Herald Newspaper, Vallejo, California; Vacaville Reporter Newspaper, Vacaville, California; Signalman's Journal (A national trade magazine), Mount Prospect, Illinois; Southern Pacific Bulletin, (A national company magazine, San Francisco; KGO RADIO, San Francisco; and KVON RADIO, Napa, California.

George Pope lectured on my theory at Fairfield's Toast Master's Club. The theory is on file at the Solano County Public Free Library in Fairfield, and in The Vacaville Public Free Library.

Major surprise Venus—pieces in study of don't fit puzzle Venus photos

These pages have been added at the end of this book because the book was in the process of being published when these "banner headlines" hit the newspapers in December, 1978.

These articles in regard to Venus said the "experts" were surprised to find out that Venus is made from a different substance than earth. Also in *The National Geographic* of January, 1977, the "experts" were also surprised to learn that Mars was made from a different chemistry, or substance than earth. My theory is that if all the planets were made up from the same substance or had the same chemistry, regardless of their sizes, then they would all be on the same orbit around our sun. This was brought out in Chapter 5.

Evidence Supports Einstein's Theory Of Gravity Waves

This "banner headline" also appeared in all major newspapers in December, 1978. The article states that Einstein's Theory of "gravity waves" coming at us was more or less confirmed. I predicted these gravity waves are coming from our sun, which is covered in Chapter 1. The article said the gravity waves were coming from an area in space that was 15,000 light years away. I want to quote portions of a letter I received from a physics professor in one of our universities. "I have just received your collection of flyers in the mail. They make fascinating reading, but unfortunately they are full of holes... In spite of the fact that the electronics instructors are supposed to be among the best in the business, they are inept in "basic science" as the history instructors."

This was a "put down" for me because you are aware that I'm considered an "Expert in Electronics."

Two American scientists received the Nobel Prize in "physics" for the year 1978, because they gave support to the "big bang theory" based on "background micro-wave radiation." I saw one of these scientists as a guest on *The Dick Cavett Show*, January 16, 1979. He talked about the methods that he and his partner used to bring out their findings that gave support to the "big bang theory." From the very beginning of the program to the very end of the program he explained the methods they used were all based on their knowledge in electronics. All their equipment that they used was electronic oriented.

It is my firm belief that when the secrets of the universe are finally known, and that includes "the past," "the present" and "the future," it will be accomplished by the men in the electronic's field. So in my humble opinion I believe we are not as "inept" in basic science as the history instructors, and I don't believe my theory is "full of holes."